Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/annualreportsofs4851unse

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

917.879
a61s
1948

1948

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

EDMUND B. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT

ANNUAL REPORT
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Beginning with the year 1927 it became necessary to mimeograph the reports of the park superintendents and the Yellowstone report was mimeographed from that year through 1945. For 1946, for the first time, the report was multilithed on the new multilith machine purchased by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. The same was true for 1947 and again this year the report is being multilithed.

Fifty copies of the Yellowstone report have been prepared for historical and archive purposes and for distribution to collectors of Yellowstone literature.

Illustrations in this issue are the work of Assistant Chief Ranger William S. Chapman.

Edmund B. Rogers
Superintendent

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK LIBRARY
6005

1948-1951

CONTENTS

Absaroka Conservation Committee 16
Accidents, Vehicle 18
Appropriations 4
Award to Aubrey L. Haines 19

Births 20
Board of Survey 16
Broadsides 7
Building Fire Protection 10

Campground Committee 10
Census, Park 17
Chapel Committee 16
Church Services 17
Civil Service Examinations 17
Closing and Opening of Roads 14
Complaints 7
Concessioners 5
Construction, New 15

Deaths 21
Devils Tower National Monument 19
Diamond Jubilee 1
Director's Office Moved 20
Drownings 22
Dude Ranchers Association 17

Earthquakes 19
Employment Service, Wyoming State 17

Federal Employees Union 17
Fishing Season 19
Forest Fires 9
Forest Insects 9
Fuel Wood and Wood Utilization 9

In-Service Training 8
Insects, Forest 9

Lake Hotel Opened 6
Law Enforcement 18

Maintenance 12
Mammoth School 15
Marriages 21
Medical Concessioners, New 6
Motor Vehicle License Fee 8

Naturalist Division 11
New Construction 15

Old Shaw and Powell Camp Razed 19
Opening and Closing of Roads 14

Park Census 17
Penalty Envelopes 8
Personnel 24
Polio Scare 19
Prefabricated Walks 14
Protection Division Conference 8
Publicity 7

Red Lodge-Cooke Maintenance 14
Region Office Moved 20
Revenues 4
Roads, Closing and Opening of 14
Roads, Construction 15
Roads, Maintenance 12

Safety Committee 16
Sandwich Shop at Old Faithful 6
Sound Recording of Park Features 11

Travel 2
Tri-State Yellowstone Park Civic Association 16

Vehicle Accidents 18
Visitors 22

Walks, Prefabricated 14
Weather 1
White Pine Blister Rust 10
Wildlife Management 18
Wood, Fuel, and Wood Utilization 9
Wyoming State Employment Service 17

Yellowstone Library and Museum Association 11
Yellowstone News Letter 9

ANNUAL REPORT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

- 1 9 4 8 -

Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent

- - - - - -

Up to 1934 the report of the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park covered the construction season and included the period from October 1 through September 30. The 1934 report covered the period from October 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, and subsequent reports have covered the fiscal year periods. This report, therefore, for 1948 covers the fiscal year July 1, 1947, through June 30, 1948.

The Superintendent's report for 1948, as was the case from 1942 to 1947, inclusive, was considerably curtailed as the requirements from the Director's office no longer call for details of various activities, but only the highlights of protection, development, visitor use, et cetera. The Superintendent's report is no longer needed in detail for inclusion in the Director's brief report to the Secretary of the Interior but this more detailed multilith report is prepared in order that continuity of annual reports be not broken for historical and archive purposes.

DIAMOND JUBILEE

The year 1947 marked the 75th anniversary of the creation of the park, established March 1, 1872, but no special ceremonies were provided by the National Park Service or the park concessioners in commemoration of the event. However, the Livingston Chamber of Commerce sponsored a ten day horseback trip, known as the "Diamond Jubilee Trail Riders", over the trails paralleling the Grand Loop Road. The trip was handled by the Yellowstone Trails Ranch, Gardiner, Montana, and was under the direction of Bob Murphy, former Yellowstone ranger. It was made between August 19 and 28, 1947.

WEATHER

Normal temperatures with below normal precipitation were recorded during July while below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation were recorded for August. For September temperatures were slightly above normal and precipitation was above normal. Beautiful fall weather prevailed throughout the month of October with above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. Only a few snow flurries occurred at Mammoth and very little snow fell in the interior or at the higher elevations in the park. Frequent general storms occurred during November and snowfall was recorded on 22 days. Precipitation was above normal. Moderate seasonal temperatures prevailed throughout most of December with sub-zero

temperatures occurring only on 3 days of the month. Generally stormy weather continued most of the month but the total precipitation recorded was below normal. January's weather was characterized by temperature extremes, varying from a high of 41° to 26° below and by generally stormy weather with frequent high winds. A warm period occurred on January 6, 7 and 8 melting a large amount of snow and causing the remainder to settle and freeze hard. Frequent light to moderate amounts of snowfall, at times accompanied by high winds, occurred during February. While several quite warm days were experienced during the latter half of the month, maximum temperatures on 20 days were found to be below freezing and on 10 days sub-zero temperatures were experienced at Mammoth. Precipitation was about normal. Generally stormy weather prevailed throughout March with below normal temperatures and precipitation occurring on 15 days. Below normal temperatures accompanied by frequent snow flurries and high winds prevailed throughout most of April. Because of the low temperatures the snow cover in the northern portion of the park did not break up until about the middle of the month and a snow cover of unseasonably great depth remained in the interior and southern portions of the park. Precipitation for the period was near normal. Moderate seasonal temperatures and below normal amounts of precipitation were recorded during May and June was marked by above normal precipitation. Rain or snow fell on 17 days of the month and with the snow melting rapidly at the higher elevations the streams were at flood stage.

TRAVEL

The park entertained more visitors during its Diamond Anniversary year than in any previous year since its creation in 1872 and more people entered its gates than during the first 50 years of its existence as a national park. The travel year for the park, extending from October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1947, recorded a total of 982,503 visitors, which was an increase of 14.43 per cent over the previous travel year, 1946, when 814,907 persons were registered at the five park gateways. The record travel year prior to the war was 1941 when 581,761 persons entered, giving 1947 a 60.3 per cent increase over any pre-war year. During the first half century of its existence as a national park about 850,000 persons had visited the Yellowstone and viewed its wonders.

Immediately following V-J Day in 1945 visitors began pouring into the Yellowstone and while it was expected there would be an increase in travel during 1946 few would have predicted as large an increase as 40 per cent over the previous record year, 1941. Early summer vacations and a continued post-war interest in travel brought an increased flood of visitors in the park as soon as the roads became open for travel in May 1947 and by the end of June the attendance showed an increase of 6.1 per cent over the same period the previous

year and cars had been registered from every state in the Union, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska, Canal Zone, Prince Edward Islands, Cuba and England. As soon as the July vacationists started reaching the park the percentage of increase rose rapidly and by the end of that month the travel was 14.2 per cent over the previous year and that percentage was pretty well maintained throughout the remainder of the season. A new all-time high for a single day's entry was established on July 4, 1947, when 17,830 persons entered the park. On July 4, 1946, a total of 13,146 persons entered the park and on July 4, 5 and 6, a total of 42,306 visitors were registered as against 32,912 for the same period the previous year. For the month of July there was a daily average visitation to the park of 10,694 persons while during August this number was reduced to 9,900, making a daily visitation for the two heaviest travel months of 10,297. The average daily travel for the major travel season, May 20 to September 30, inclusive, was 6,959 visitors. By August 28 the all-time travel record of 814,907 had been broken while by August 6 the pre-war travel record of 1941 had been surpassed.

Two hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and twenty motor vehicles were checked in at the park gates during 1947 as compared with 245,755 during 1946 and 172,688 during the 1941 travel year, an increase of 15.3 per cent over 1946 and 64.1 per cent over 1941.

Of the various modes of travel 6,213 persons entered by train, 5,432 by bus, 265 by plane, 910,593 by private automobile, including 889 miscellaneous, and 1,716 by motorcycle. The 1947 travel year recorded a registration of 33 pack horse parties and 342 people via horseback.

As was the case last year statistics on the number of fish reported caught in the park was not kept for 1947 and no record was kept of exit travel due to increased travel, limited personnel and the 40 hour week which was applicable to government employees.

The number of house trailers checked in this year was again high with 5,495 entering as compared with 4,379 in 1946 and 1,479 in 1941. The travel year 1940 recorded only 1,711 house trailers while there were 1,782 recorded in 1939. A total of 1,729 boats were brought into the park during 1947 for use on park waters, as against 1,242 in 1946.

The west entrance continued to be the most popular gateway with 314,997 visitors as compared with 290,256 for 1946, an increase of 8.5 per cent. East gate was second with 245,579 visitors as against 208,867 for 1946, an increase of 17.6 per cent. In 1941 the east gate led in travel. South gate was again third in 1947 with 168,201 visitors

as against 134,057 for 1946, an increase of 25.5 per cent; north gate fourth with 130,698 as against 114,998 in 1946 an increase of 13.7 per cent; and northeast fifth with 73,028 visitors for 1947 as compared with 66,729 for 1946, an increase of 9.4 per cent.

Automobile travel by states was classified during the period from May 20, 1947, to September 30, 1947, inclusive, and showed visitors from every state in the Union, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, Norway, Puerto Rico, Japan, Cuba, England, Germany, Venequela, East Indies, West Indies, Canal Zone and Philippine islands. California was again at the head of the list with 31,458 vehicles, or 114.8 per cent more than the 14,644 vehicles from Illinois, which was second this year and fifth last year. Montana was third with 13,537 vehicles, followed by Washington with 12,742, Utah with 10,837, Idaho with 9,311, Michigan with 8,675, Minnesota with 8,471, Wyoming with 8,403 and Iowa with 8,231 to comprise the first ten.

After the park roads were opened in the spring of 1948 a sharp seasonal increase was experienced in May as compared to that recorded for April but possibly due to the late opening of the roads a slightly smaller number of visitors entered the park in May than during the corresponding month in 1947. June saw an increase in travel over the previous June, 171,169 persons being recorded as against 167,674 the previous June, an increase of 2.1 per cent. A total of 222,661 persons had entered during the travel year beginning October 1, 1947, as compared with a total of 211,524 for the previous travel year through June 30, an increase of 5.3 per cent. Indications pointed to a new travel record for the 1948 travel year.

REVENUES

Revenues for the 1948 fiscal year totaled $761,975.28, of which $656,948.00 was from Yellowstone motor vehicle license fees and $75,146.71 was from business concessions. The balance included $3,010.10 from rents and royalties, $300 from permits, privileges and licenses, $24,104.98 from sale of government property and products, $2,337.42 from sales of services, $105.75 from reimbursements and $22.32 from gifts and contributions.

During the 1947 fiscal year the revenues totaled $661,488.11, of which $575350.00 was from Yellowstone motor vehicle license fees and $57,025.29 from business concessions.

APPROPRIATIONS

The following appropriations for the 1948 fiscal year were made available to Yellowstone National Park:

14X1000.051	National Park Service, 1948 (Fires)	$ 6,093.04
14X1000.100	National Park Service, 1948 (APM & FP&FP) . .	456,561.45
14X1010.001	Roads & Trails, National Park Service	298,422.77 *
14X1018.001	Physical Improvements, Buildings and Utilities, National Park Service	57,338.06 **
14X1029.011	Roads, Trails, Utilities & Buildings, National Park Service.	171,015.00
14X1029.021	Roads, Trails, Utilities & Buildings, National Park Service.	23,318.70
14-1282245(5).001	White Pine Blister Rust Control, Department of Agriculture (Transfer to Interior) 1948 .	52,869.00
	TOTAL	$1,065.618.02

* This includes $130,100.00 allotted in 1948 F.Y. and carry-over balance of $168,322.77 from the 1947 F.Y.

**This is a carry-over balance from the 1947 F.Y. No allotments in 1948 F.Y.

CONCESSIONERS

The Lake Hotel was closed on September 1, 1947, while the Mammoth tourist cabins and swimming pool and the Thumb cabins, cafeteria and boat house were closed on September 2. Camp Roosevelt, Old Faithful, Canyon and Lake lodges closed on September 5. The Mammoth hospital closed and saddle horses were discontinued at Old Faithful, Canyon and Mammoth on the 10th. Old Faithful Inn and Canyon Hotel, as well as the Canyon tourist cabins and cafeteria closed on September 11 while bus and telegraph service were discontinued on the same date. Also, on the same date the railroads ceased regular service to the various park gateways and airplane service to West Yellowstone was discontinued. The Mammoth and Canyon repair shops were closed on September 12 and the Fishing Bridge boat house on September 15. Haynes, Inc. closed their Canyon store on September 19 and their Tower Falls store on the 20th. Pryor Stores, Inc. closed their Canyon store on the 20th. The Mammoth hotel and Pryor Coffee Shop at Mammoth ceased operations on September 26. The Fishing Bridge tourist cabins and cafeteria and the Hamilton store and repair shop at Fishing Bridge all closed on September 30. The Old Faithful tourist cabins, cafeteria and repair shop closed on October 14 and the Lake store closed the next day. Visitors were served meals and furnished lodgings at the Hamilton store at Old Faithful from October 15 to 31 when these operations were closed for the winter. The general store and service station at Mammoth remained open throughout the winter to take care of local residents. The Haynes picture shop at Mammoth closed on October 21.

On October 6, 1947, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved the transfer of contract I-lp-989 from Anna K. Pryor and Elizabeth Trischman to Pryor Stores, Inc., effective May 28, 1947.

Trevor Povah, son-in-law of Mr. C. A. Hamilton, was elected Vice-President of the Hamilton Stores, Inc. in February.

The C. A. Hamilton operations at Old Faithful were opened on April 15. The Old Faithful tourist cabins and garage were opened on May 10, 1948. The Fishing Bridge tourist cabins, cafeteria and repair shop were opened on May 20. The Canyon and Mammoth tourist cabins, the Mammoth coffee shop and the Thumb tourist cabins and cafeteria were opened May 29. The Haynes Old Faithful picture shop opened May 20 and the Fishing Bridge shop on May 27. The Haynes Tower Falls store was opened on June 5. The hotels and lodges were officially opened on June 20. The buses started operations on that date and the railroads started delivering their passengers at the various park gateways. The Lake Hotel was opened on June 23. The Western Air Lines discontinued airplane service into the West Yellowstone field and did not expect to operate during the 1948 season.

In May John Q. Nichols was made Assistant to the President of the Yellowstone Park Company.

SANDWICH SHOP AT OLD FAITHFUL

An innovation in Yellowstone concessions will start during the 1948 season with the granting to the Yellowstone Park Company permission to operate a sandwich shop at Old Faithful in a building across from the Old Faithful Cafeteria. The new operation is expected to relieve the pressure on the Old Faithful Cafeteria and other eating establishments in that area where there is such a heavy concentration of visitors.

LAKE HOTEL OPENED

The Lake Hotel was opened for the 1947 season to provide additional accommodations to take care of the extremely large number of visitors expected. This was the first time that this hostelry had been opened since before the war. It was kept open for the 1947 season and even with the accommodations at the various points being able to care for some 7,700 persons a night it was not always possible to meet the demand of the unprecedented travel. The hotel was opened for the 1948 season on June 23.

NEW MEDICAL CONCESSIONERS

Due to the death of Dr. George A. Windsor on May 26, 1947, the medical service in Yellowstone National Park has been taken over by Drs. Alfred M. Lueck and John A. Pearson. A new five-year permit covering such operations was granted beginning with 1948. Drs. Lueck and Pearson have also purchased the Park Hospital in Livingston, Montana, from Mrs. Nan A. Windsor, widow of Dr. Windsor.

Dr. Norman C. Carlson entered on duty as resident physician at Old Faithful on June 1, 1948, for Drs. Lueck and Pearson. This is the first time that the park's medical service has provided a physician at Old Faithful.

COMPLAINTS

While the park was visited by 932,503 people during the 1947 season the number of written complaints registered was comparatively small. It was only natural that some complaints would be registered and it is not possible to entirely satisfy so many people. Also, in dealing with several thousand employees there are always some who are inclined to become discourteous at times and the patience of all employees is taxed in handling so many visitors. It has not been entirely possible to keep the sanitary conditions in the park up to standard with the limited funds provided and the National Park Service as well as the concessioners received some criticism on this score at times. A summary of the written complaints at the end of the travel year September 30, 1947, showed only 44 complaints registered against the various park concessioners and 18 against the National Park Service.

PUBLICITY

Reuben M. Monson, of Minnesota, was engaged by the Yellowstone Park concessioners to handle the publicity work for the park for the 1947 season. Mr. Monson took a number of pictures during the summer for later use in supplying newspapers, magazines and other publications but few press releases were sent out during the summer. A number of spot news stories were phoned to the Associated Press and the United Press. In view of the fact that it was felt that Yellowstone publicity should be curtailed and as the park was getting far more visitors than could be comfortably accommodated no publicity director was engaged for the 1948 season.

BROADSIDES

The park was placed in an embarrassing position during part of the 1947 season due to its inability to get a sufficient supply of folders for distribution to park visitors. Despite the fact that it was necessary to collect the $3 motor vehicle license fee from motorists it was not possible to supply a copy of a government folder or a good map of the area until August 5 when the park's first supply of 1947 folders was received. A total of only 140,000 folders for 1947 was received whereas some 280,000 cars entered the park which did not provide even for one folder for each car. Also, the amount received did not permit supplying Chambers of Commerce, Tourist Bureaus, Automobile Clubs and other agencies dispensing information to the public with copies of the folder in response to numerous requests. The park has not been promised any folders for 1948 which again will place it in an embarrassing position with park visitors.

PENALTY ENVELOPES

The park received a considerable setback due to its inability to answer applications for employment and requests for information from January 1 to May 13. During this period the curtailment of the allotment of free mail under the government franking privilege made it impossible to keep up with correspondence and through the generosity of the Yellowstone Park Company and a donation from the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association some of the requests were taken care of. Some letters were held for several months before they could be answered. This condition was general throughout the entire Department of the Interior and was occasioned by the failure of Congress to provide sufficient funds for the Department to take care of the mailings under the franking privilege.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE

The collection of the motor vehicle license fee for the season was discontinued at the close of September 30, 1947, and for the 1948 season was started on June 1. However, due to the limited funds it was not possible to employ a sufficient number of seasonal rangers to make collections and this resulted in a loss of several thousand dollars. It was not possible to employ many of the seasonal rangers until July 1, which is the first time this condition has existed.

PROTECTION DIVISION CONFERENCE

A Protection Division Conference was held at Mammoth Hot Springs during the period April 21-28, inclusive. A wide range of subjects dealing with such topics as public relations, accident investigations, forest fire problems, forest insect control, fire weather forecasting and building fire inspections were covered.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

In-Service Training was continued this year along lines similar to previous years. However, this year for the first time an effort was made to establish training as a permanent and standardized program. The Chief Park Naturalist was designated as the training officer and under his direction the training program was carried out. Training outlines, training aids, and other supplemental material was organized and disseminated to all permanent and seasonal employees. Emphasis was placed on the value of training the employee to do his individual job better through formal instruction and review. The training program as a whole met with very favorable reaction from the employee group and it is felt that now that training has been made intensive and standardized that the level of employee efficiency has been definitely raised. It is our plan to continue this training program as now established for at least another year or until conditions warrant a change in our training methods.

YELLOWSTONE NEWS LETTER

A new method of informing employees, concessioners and others of happenings in the park and to further the In-Service training program was put into effect in the park on July 4, 1947, with the first issue of the Yellowstone News Letter. These letters were issued each week and proved very valuable to employees and concessioners. The issues were at first distributed on Fridays but later was changed to Thursday and the title was later changed to "Yellowstone's Weekly News".

FUEL WOOD AND WOOD UTILIZATION

Wood utilization from the park forests was restricted to the minimum compatible with essential demands. The National Park Service and cooperative Government agencies demands for fuel wood were met by utilizing stock piled wood which accrued from clearings for developments. Fuel wood cutting for concessioners was restricted to dead standing and fallen trees. A considerable amount of green timber was cut and used by the National Park Service for essential repairs to highway guard rails, timber bridges and walks and guard rails in thermal areas. Funds were not available for the purchase of prefabricated, treated timber. All of the concessioners have cooperated splendidly toward reduction of their requirements for fuel wood by installing oil, gas or coal burning heating, cooking and power generating appliances.

FOREST FIRES

Thirteen fires were reported during the 1947 season and of this number none reached major proportions. During July and August lightning storms occurred in the park on thirty-seven days as against twenty-seven for the same period in 1946. However, the fire danger averaged lower during the 1947 season than it had during 1946 and as a result many lightning strikes went out before or soon after igniting the forest fuel. Man-caused fires comprised 38 per cent of the reported fires, lightning 62 per cent.

FOREST INSECTS

Surveys were made, both by ground crews and aerial reconnaissance, during the fall of 1947 to determine to what extent, if any, the mountain pine beetle epidemic, acting in Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole National Monument, had spread into Yellowstone National Park. There was no evidence found which would indicate that other than normal endemic infestations existed in Yellowstone.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

Ribes eradication projects were conducted in units surrounding the Mammoth Hot Springs, Craig Pass and Mount Washburn areas for protection of five needle pines against infection from White Pine Blister Rust. Initial working was completed on the Craig Pass unit and the Mammoth unit but considerable work remains to be accomplished on the Mt. Washburn unit. From the amount of rust infection found on Ribes, near Mammoth, it appears to be certain that some of the whitebark pines, outside of but near to the Mammoth unit, now carry fruiting infections of Blister Rust. The Blister Rust Control Section of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have lent invaluable assistance in prosecution of the control projects in Yellowstone.

BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION

A great deal of progress had been made during this year toward providing adequate fire protection in concessioners' establishments. Automatic sprinkler systems have been installed in Canyon Hotel and Old Faithful Inn. The Yellowstone Park Company employed, for the first time, a trained employee to act as fire marshal for all of the Company's establishments. Hamilton Stores, Inc. have installed a large number of fire extinguishers, several standpipe-hose combinations and have provided fire escapes for second story dormitory rooms. Other fire protection measures have been agreed upon and are only in the planning stage at this time, primarily due to inability to secure materials for the desired installations.

CAMPGROUND COMMITTEE

On July 7, 1947, Superintendent Rogers appointed a campground committee to study planning, trend of use, preservation of vegetation, and administration and control of campground populations. The committee consisted of Assistant Superintendent Johnston, Chairman, Resident Landscape Architect Mattson, Chief Park Naturalist Condon, Assistant Chief Rangers Elliott and Skinner and Park Engineer Wohlbrandt. The committee met on July 28 to discuss the advisability of reducing the length of stay in campgrounds to ten days in any one camp so as to relieve the congestion in them. Statistical data is to be gathered to support this recommendation. Also, a decided trend toward proposing the greater use of facilities outside the park rather than continue their expansion within the park was expressed. There was also discussion of the proposal to work toward a program which would place all of the overnight facilities outside the park, including camping.

NATURALIST DIVISION

The Division operated museums at Madison Junction, Norris, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge and Mammoth from July 1 through September 15, 1947, and again had some of these units active by May 25, 1948. There was an active program of talks, walks, junior nature lore, auto caravan and information services at the focal centers from July 1 through September 6 with some activities at Old Faithful and Mammoth until the 25th. The staff of the Division for 1948 consisted of 26 park ranger naturalists, 4 janitor-laborers, 1 clerk-stenographer and 3 permanent park naturalists. The promotion of Wayne B. Alcorn, District Park Ranger, to the position of Park Naturalist, P&S-2, on May 30, 1948, brought the permanent staff to full complement for the first time since before the war. The activities of this Division were popularly received by the public and statistics on the use of facilities available indicated an increased interest and demand for such a program on the part of the people.

SOUND RECORDING OF PARK FEATURES

On May 15, 1948, a portable power plant was used by Chief Park Naturalist Condon in providing power for the operation of sound recording devices. Mr. Robert Greer of Radio Station KPRK, Livingston, Montana, accompanied Mr. Condon and the sounds made by Rustic Falls, Frying Pan Spring, Black Growler Vent, Beryl Spring, the Fountain Paint Pots, a large mud pot in this area, Old Faithful and Daisy Geysers were recorded on steel wire and magnetic tape.

YELLOWSTONE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association Board of Directors was held on October 9. Judge T. Paul Wilcox was elected Chairman of the Board and Chief Park Naturalist Condon was retained as Executive Secretary. New members elected to the Board were Francis D. LaNoue, W. Verde Watson, and Edward S. Luce. Other members attending were Messrs. Joffe, Haynes, Rogers, Evans, Johnston, Condon and Wilcox.

The Association decided to publish the pamphlet "Fur Traders and Trappers of the Old West".

A special meeting of the Board of Directors was held on November 14 to consider a request of the Rocky Mountain Nature Association for funds with which to publish the book "Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park", by Ruth Ashton Nelson. It was decided to help the Association by letting them use $1,000, without interest, to publish the book but the action was not to be considered as establishing a precedent whereby the Association will make a practice of granting such aid to any other

organization. It was considered an act of aid at a time when publishing funds were not available. At the same meeting the Board elected Curtis K. Skinner to serve as a member of the Board of Editors for "Yellowstone Nature Notes".

The Association sponsored the preparation of a leaflet for the Roosevelt National Memorial Park. Five thousand copies were prepared on the park's multilith machine.

Mrs. Frank Wagner was employed on June 7, 1948, by the Association as Librarian to bring the library up-to-date and subject index it.

MAINTENANCE

At the beginning of the 1948 fiscal year the roads in general showed they had suffered from the long delay in maintenance and it was found difficult to keep up the heavy demand for repair throughout the entire park. Complaints were not uncommon but considering the condition of many of the roads outside the park there appeared less reason for complaint. Record breaking traffic together with several heavy rains in August caused serious damage to road surfaces. Heavy patching was required on about five miles of the Tower Falls to Canyon section; also about the same amount on the south entrance to Lewis Lake section and on about one half mile of the Lake to East Entrance road near Squaw Lake. All of these roads are plant mixed with chip surface and were laid during the past ten years.

A hot spot developed in August in the center of the Norris Junction to Canyon Junction road about four miles west of Canyon which the maintenance crew was able to control with a heavy concrete slab.

Five and one fourth miles of the East Entrance road were reprocessed and sealed during the summer, eliminating a very rough section of the East Entrance road. Several miles of the Gallatin section were reprocessed and sealed while considerable equipment was concentrated on the south approach road to improve this section of highway. A section of about twelve miles of the Red Lodge-Cooke road which had broken up badly received considerable attention during the summer. Guard rails were replaced at Beryl Spring, Madison Junction and Fountain Paint Pots and periodical repairs were made to the wooden stairs and platforms in the Canyon area. Considerable work was done on repairing the log barriers at the Fishing Bridge campground and new seat logs were installed in the Old Faithful amphitheater. By the end of the season roads in general were in somewhat better condition than they were a year ago, partly due to more favorable weather conditions.

Snow removal between Gardiner and Mammoth, around park headquarters and between Mammoth and Cooke was continued throughout the winter. Heavy sanding of some of the sections of the roads being kept open was necessary. The road to Old Faithful from Mammoth was plowed several times during January and February and by the end of March the roads were opened to both Old Faithful and Canyon in order to allow the crews to get in to complete the automatic sprinkler systems in Old Faithful Inn and the Canyon Hotel. As soon as the roads were cleared of snow extensive break-up of the bituminous mat occurred and these breaks were patched as fast as possible. Eight miles of the Tower Falls to Canyon road were plowed out beginning March 16 to afford late skiing on the Mount Washburn slopes. The snow plows started the regular spring opening of roads on April 26 with four rotary plows. A new deck was placed on the first bridge above Gardiner on the Gardiner-Mammoth road as soon as the first crews could be organized in the spring, a concrete diversion dike was constructed at the Gardiner oil plant and a log crib and guard rails were replaced on the east approach to the bridge over the Yellowstone River at Tower Falls.

When the south approach road, Moran to the south entrance, was cleared of snow on May 19 it was found to be in very poor condition with snow water standing in pools on the road surface where there was no drainage and no place to drain these lower areas. The winter appeared to be unusually hard on park roads as well as State roads adjoining the park and the breakup of the surface was unusually severe.

Snow plowing operations were completed in the park on May 29 and on the Red Lodge-Cooke road on June 4, the latter road being opened to travel on June 9, at least a week earlier than anticipated. Radios were installed at both Beartooth and Rock Creek road camps and were of considerable help in regulating traffic.

The latter part of June was rainy and pot holes developed throughout the park road system much faster than the maintenance crews were able to fix them. There were also numerous rock slides. Heavy patching was required on almost all sections and at the end of the month the work was considerably behind. About a half mile of road at Canyon between Canyon Junction and Chittenden Bridge was reprocessed in June and a similar amount was reprocessed on the south end of the Gallatin section. Roads in general were in about the same condition as a year ago by the end of the fiscal year with the exception of sections which were reprocessed the previous season, which were in very good condition. Some guard rail was replaced at several locations on the Mammoth to Tower Falls and Mammoth to Norris sections and at some locations the rotted rail was replaced with guide post and reflector buttons. The parking area at Tower Falls was laid out and striped for individual parking and resulted in much less parking confusion. About four miles of road between Madison and Old Faithful was center line striped.

RED LODGE-COOKE MAINTENANCE

A meeting of interested parties was held in Red Lodge, Montana, on October 8, 1947, to discuss future maintenance and operation of the 60 miles of Federal Aid highway between Red Lodge and Cooke, Public Roads Administration, State of Montana, U. S. Forest Service and National Park Service officials, as well as representatives from the Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce participated. No conclusive arrangements resulted from the meeting. Superintendent Rogers met with the Montana State Highway Engineer in Helena in May with a view to reaching conclusions with the State toward maintenance of this highway but no decisions were reached.

CLOSING AND OPENING OF ROADS

Due to the heavy snowstorm which occurred on November 2, 1947, all roads in the interior of the park and the approach roads to the northeast, east and south entrances were closed to motorists on November 3, 1947. The road from Gardiner to Mammoth and the northeast entrance and Cooke was kept open throughout the winter. The road to Old Faithful was opened in March and to Canyon on March 31 in order to afford the contractor on the sprinkler systems in the Canyon Hotel and Old Faithful Inn early access to these areas to complete the sprinkler systems in these hostelries.

Eight miles of the Tower Falls to Canyon road was plowed out beginning March 15 so as to afford late skiing on the Mount Washburn slopes. Skiing was available the first weekend thereafter, March 20-21.

The snowplows were started out on the regular spring opening on April 26 with four rotary plows. The road from Mammoth to Old Faithful and West Yellowstone was opened to the public on April 30. The east entrance road was opened to travel on May 21 and the south entrance on May 28. One plow broke through on the Red Lodge-Cooke road on May 31 and the highway was opened to travel on June 9. The road from Moran to the south gate was opened May 19. The Canyon-Tower Falls road was opened to travel on May 30.

PREFABRICATED WALKS

The project started in 1946 of protecting the thermal areas by the use of prefabricated wooden walks was continued in 1947. During the summer of 1947 approximately 2,000 feet of these duck board walks were laid in the park, some 710 feet in the Lower Geyser Basin, 257 feet at Morning Glory Pool, 505 at Emerald Pool and 668 feet at Castle Geyser. Some additional 2,000 feet of duck board was prefabricated during the winter and was laid as soon as weather conditions

permitted. It is felt that the effect of the duck board walk has been well worth the effort and expense. Observations made after the installation of the walks indicated that the public was using them more than was at first anticipated. It has been estimated that the wear on the formations, in the areas where these walks have been installed, has been reduced some 90 per cent.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The only new construction undertaken during the year was the completion of the bituminous surfacing on the section of highway from Old Faithful to Isa Lake, which was started before the war and abandoned, and Section C of the Moran to South Entrance road, consisting of 3.271 miles of grading and base surfacing and a steel and concrete bridge over the Snake River. These two projects are the only road construction projects which have been undertaken since before the war and have left many miles of the park's highway system badly in need of new construction. The Old Faithful to Isa Lake project was completed in October 1947. It is expected that Section C of the Moran to South Entrance road will be completed by the end of the 1948 working season. McLaughlin, Inc. was the contractor on both of these projects.

Bids were received twice for completion of grading and base surfacing for a section in the Canyon Village area but as the bids were considered excessively high they were rejected. This project was started before the war and had to be abandoned.

MAMMOTH SCHOOL

The Yellowstone Park school term started on September 2, 1947, with Mr. Tom Ellis teaching the upper grades and Mrs. Alberta Stebbins the lower grades. With the opening of the school a very crowded condition existed, there being 43 pupils in two classrooms. Each family having children in school was assessed $18 for the first month of school. The school term closed on May 21. Graduation exercises were held on the evening of May 21 and Judge T. Paul Wilcox delivered the graduation address. Four pupils graduated: Margaret Reed, Datus Proper, William Chapman and Ray Hochstrasser.

On June 4, 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed the Yellowstone Park School Bill (Public Law No. 604 - 80th Congress) which provided for payment by the Government of the operation of the Yellowstone Park school and reimbursement for transportation to National Park Service employees in the park for children attending school outside the park. The new bill meets a very unsatisfactory situation which has existed in the Yellowstone for many years.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

A new Yellowstone Park Safety Committee was appointed by the Acting Superintendent on January 15, 1948, to investigate and report on accidents involving park employees and visitors during the calendar year. The committee consisted of W. Leon Evans, Chairman, William G. Proper, Clerk, Aubrey L. Haines, Member, and Arnold G. Quist, Member.

BOARD OF SURVEY

On January 15, 1948, the Acting Superintendent appointed a new Board of Survey for the calendar year, consisting of Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Chairman, Robert J. Carr, Clerk, Roger H. Miller, Member, Lloyd W. Seasholtz, Member, and Deate T. White, Alternate Member.

CHAPEL COMMITTEE

A new Yellowstone Park Chapel Committee was appointed by the Superintendent on May 13, 1948, consisting of David deL. Condon, Aleda L. Joffe, Frank E. Mattson, Joe Kurtz and Ernest R. I. Anderson. At a meeting held on May 13 by the Committee Mr. Condon was elected Chairman and Mr. Anderson Secretary-Treasurer.

ABSAROKA CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Absaroka Conservation Committee, composed of representatives from various organizations in the Absaroka region, held its fall meeting at Mammoth Hot Springs on October 15 and its spring meeting on May 15. Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana is Chairman of the committee and presided at both meetings. Dr. R. A. Hamilton, of Livingston, is Vice Chairman and George A. Kern, of Livingston, is Secretary. The committee has been very helpful to the park and to the Montana State Fish and Game Commission in assisting in arranging seasons and in the solution of its big game problems.

TRI-STATE YELLOWSTONE PARK CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Assistant to the Superintendent Joffe and Chief Ranger LaNoue attended the fall meeting of the Tri-State Yellowstone Park Civic Association at West Yellowstone on the afternoon of September 27, 1947. Chan Libbey and Kendall Steeves, of Livingston, were elected President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, for the ensuing year.

The Association held its spring meeting at Old Faithful Lodge on June 5. Messrs. Rogers, Johnston and LaNoue represented the

National Park Service at the meeting while John Q. Nichols represented the Yellowstone Park Company.

DUDE RANCHERS ASSOCIATION

The regular fall meeting of the Directors of the Dude Ranchers Association was held at the Canyon Hotel on September 6, 1947. The annual convention of the organization was held in Bozeman, Montana, October 26-29. Superintendent Rogers and Assistant to the Superintendent Joffe represented the Yellowstone at the meeting.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION

The annual election meeting of the National Federation of Federal Employees Union No. 465 was held at Mammoth on January 5, 1948. John Jay was elected President, Ernest R. I. Anderson, Vice President, Willis Stanton, Treasurer, Agnes Welch, Secretary, and Charles Manning, Guard. J. Stanley Fillmore, Frank F. Kowski, Rudolf L. Grimm and Raymond T. O'Donnell were elected to the Executive Committee.

WYOMING STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Wyoming State Employment Service which was furnished offices in the Barracks Building for use in connection with obtaining employees for the park closed their operations on September 11, 1947. The Service did not reopen their offices for the 1948 season.

CHURCH SERVICES

Regularly scheduled church services, both Catholic and Protestant, were held in the park during both the 1947 and 1948 seasons. Special Easter Sunrise Services were held in the Mammoth Chapel at 6:00 a.m. on March 28, 1948. Rev. A. W. Seebart of the Livingston Congregational Church was in charge.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Local Civil Service Board held an examination for Stenographer-Typist on August 29, 1947, at which there were 9 contestants. On March 31, 1948, the Board conducted an examination for Clerk, CAF-5 and 6 for Willis Stanton, Payroll Supervisor, at the request of the 13th Civil Service Region. The Board conducted a special examination on May 26, 1948, for Clerk, CAF-5 and 6 for Gerard Doezie in connection with his transfer to Everglades National Park.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK LIBRARY 6005

PARK CENSUS

A population census was taken throughout the park on August 6, 8 and 10, 1947, which revealed 3,292 employees in the park as against

2,850 in 1946, 11,199 guests as against 9,847 and a total of 14,491 employees and guests as against 12,697. Of the 11,199 visitors, 1,790 were registered in the hotels, 2,430 in the lodges, 3,180 in the tourist cabins and 3,799 in the automobile campgrounds. The 3,292 employees consisted of 790 in the hotels, 527 in the lodges, 213 in the tourist cabins, 697 National Park Service, 921 belonging to the other concessioners, 92 engaged by contractors and 52 with other government agencies and with camping parties in the park.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Seventy-two cases were presented before the U. S. Commissioner during the 1948 fiscal year. A total of $1452 in fines were assessed and sentences of 338 days were imposed on the various defendents. Four cases were bound over to the U. S. District Court at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The cases are classified as follows: traffic violations 52, killing wildlife in the park 1, illegal fishing 5, theft (including petty and grand larceny) 5, disorderly conduct 6, rape 1 and miscellaneous 2.

VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The unprecedented heavy increase in travel was no doubt a meterial factor in the increase of traffic accidents. During the fiscal year 1948, 186 vehicle accidents were reported as against 109 for the 1947 fiscal year. Of the 186 accidents 8 resulted in serious injuries to the occupants of the cars, with no fatalities occurring.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Objective since 1946 to reduce the park antelope herd from 800 to about 400 animals was accomplished in December. Surplus antelope were live-trapped and allotted for establishing new herds in various sections of Montana. Studies of the winter antelope range, which has for a number of years shown a seriously over-grazed condition, will be continued to determine whether or not removal of additional antelope may be necessary.

In order to limit bison numbers of the Lamar Valley area to 300-400 a reduction of 235 was made in January and February. Fifty-four were shipped alive to establish new herds or to supplement existing herds in Wyoming and in Kansas. The remaining reduction of 181 animals was accomplished by slaughter, meat and hides being distributed to various Indian tribes on an actual expense basis.

In connection with the bison reduction, pathological studies were continued under direction of Fish and Wildlife Service scientists to determine effectiveness of vaccination or immunization for brucellosis, or Bang's disease.

Surplus elk of the northern and Gallatin areas remain perennial problems. Reductions of 1,009 in the northern area and 190 in the Gallatin area were made during the year through legalized hunting outside the park boundaries and live shipments from the park. An effort is being made to obtain more drastic reduction of surpluses next winter because of the over-grazed condition of certain range areas.

FISHING SEASON

The fishing season closed at sundown on September 30, 1947, in the Madison River and at sundown October 15 in other open lakes and streams in the park. The fishing season for 1948 opened on Decoration Day, May 30.

DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT

On July 1, 1947, Devils Tower National Monument was transferred from the supervision of the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park to the supervision of the Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park.

AWARD TO AUBREY L. HAINES

Secretary of the Interior Krug presented an award of merit and a check for $150 to Engineer Aubrey L. Haines on August 11 at the Mammoth Hotel for a suggestion which he had submitted on a coordinate calculator, which is an instrument designed for a simple and time-saving method of obtaining a rough sketch and computation of acreage of an irregular tract of land within the limits of accuracy expected where distances are measured by pacing. A number of Park Service and concessioner officials attended the presentation.

OLD SHAW AND POWELL CAMP RAZED

The old Shaw and Powell camp buildings in Willow Park were demolished by the Yellowstone Park Company during the fall of 1947. The buildings, reminders of the old stage coach days, were constructed in 1913 and were abandoned in 1917 when the automobiles were admitted into the park.

POLIO SCARE

The Mammoth swimming pool was closed from August 8 to 15, inclusive, due to a Polio scare in the park. Several of the park employees' children were taken to the hospital in Billings for examination for Polio.

EARTH WAKES

Stations from the interior of the park as well as park headquarters reported the occurrence of a rather vigorous earth tremor at about 4:23 p.m. on October 31, 1947. This shock was reported by the seismograph operated at the Montana State College at Bozeman. A news item

appeared in the Billings Gazette to the effect that one had been recorded in Billings at 4:23 p.m. on their seismograph. This time coincided almost identically with that which was reported from field stations and individuals feeling it in the Yellowstone Park area.

Another quake was felt throughout the park on November 23 at 2:46 a.m. Many of the park people were aroused from their sleep but no damage was reported. The quake was felt throughout Montana and as far west as Spokane, Washington, south to Salt Lake City and Denver, and north to Canada.

REGION OFFICE MOVED

The Region Two office moved on August 25 from the Keeline Building to 307 Federal Office Building, in Omaha, Nebraska

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE MOVED

The office of the Director of the National Park Service was moved from Chicago to Washington during the month of October 1947. Movement was started about October 14 and most of the offices were moved within a week.

BIRTHS

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald K. Hern at the Mammoth Hospital on July 11. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. David H. Lyons, of Gardiner, at the Mammoth Hospital on July 13. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Haworth at the Mammoth Hospital on July 17. Mr. Haworth was employed as an incinerator operator at Fishing Bridge. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Severson, Yellowstone Park employees at Old Faithful, at the Mammoth Hospital on July 23. A son was born on July 23 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Harruff, of Gardiner, at the Mammoth Hospital. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson, of Gardiner, at the Mammoth Hospital on August 13 and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Gelnn R. Kitchen, of Gardiner, on August 16. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eldon J. Tison at the Mammoth Hospital on August 19. Mr. Tison was employed as relief watchman for the N. P. S. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Galle at the Mammoth Hospital on August 20. Mr. Galle was employed as seasonal truck driver while Mrs. Galle is the daughter of the Yellowstone blacksmith. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey L. Haines at the Mammoth Hospital on August 22. Mr. Haines is an engineer in the park while Mrs. Haines was formerly the secretary to the Superintendent. A son, John, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Knauff, Portland, Oregon, at the Mammoth Hospital on September 6. The baby was born prematurely and did not live.

MARRIAGES

Two marriages were performed in the Mammoth Chapel in the park during the 1948 fiscal year. Kenneth W. Boyd, Lake winterkeeper, and Betty Joan Locali were married on July 22. Both are employees of the Yellowstone Park Company at Old Faithful. Kathleen E. Evans and Robert W. Hall were married on December 20. Miss Evans is the daughter of Assistant Chief Ranger W. Leon Evans and Telephone Operator Irene Evans and was employed as clerk-stenographer, CAF-4, with the National Park Service until December 12. Mr. Hall is a resident of Gardiner.

DEATHS

Lee Monson, 18, Glenwood, Minnesota, drowned in Slide Lake on July 6, 1947. Mrs. Susan Calke, 60, Great Falls, Montana, died of a heart attack 11 miles east of West Yellowstone on the Madison Junction-West Yellowstone road on July 7. John P. Adams, 67, Burlingame, California, retired Army Major, died while fishing on Tower Creek on July 15, supposedly of a heart attack. Lois Patterson, 11, Nihigh, Nebraska, drowned in the Old Faithful swimming pool on July 28. Herman Hutton, 25, Robert Clark 30, and Gene Reidiman, 30, Elk Basin, Wyoming, drowned in Yellowstone Lake on July 28. Herbert J. Kleine, Altoona, Pa. and M. C. Baldwin, 57, Lawton, Oklahoma, drowned in Yellowstone Lake on August 1. Gerry Monihan, 45, Moose, Wyoming, and J. W. Gotwals, 64, Los Angeles, California, drowned in Lewis Lake on August 3. Dr. Karl S. Avery, 33, Powell, Wyoming, Ernest Shaw, 57, Cody, Wyoming, and Jack Metzler, 12, drowned in Yellowstone Lake on August 22. Frank Joel Chapman, 85 San Jose, California, died at Mammoth Hospital of a heart attack on August 2. Michael Breuner, 50, Jersey City, N. J., died of a heart attack at the Canyon Hotel on August 21. Henrietta Ross, hitch hiker, picked up by tourists, died in the Mammoth Hospital on August 28. Frank Sebastian, 52, Butte, Montana, an employee of the Yellowstone Park Company, died at Yellowstone Lake of a heart attack on September 25.

Eunice Wright Knopp, 79, Bozeman, Montana, died of a heart attack while at Mammoth on May 30. George Shipley, 35, Idaho Falls, Idaho, died at the Mammoth Hospital June 18 as a result of an accident which occurred some seven miles outside the park the previous day. Homer C. Howard, 46, Birmingham, Alabama, died at Old Faithful Lodge of a heart attack on June 17. Earl Stubbles, 64, Yellowstone Park Company employee at Old Faithful cafeteria, died of a heart attack at Old Faithful on June 19. Mrs. Dorothy Skrack, 53, Ashland, Wisconsin, a park visitor, died of a heart attack in her car in front of the Canyon Hotel on June 24.

William Wirt King, Jr., who was a temporary ranger in the Yellowstone from 1922 to 1927 died in Chicago on July 14. Mr. King was an attorney for the Sinclair Oil Company in Chicago.

Lee Cottrell, Yellowstone Park ranger from 1920 to 1930, died at Lynden, Washington, on September 19.

Gerald P. Yetter, 43, who was a park ranger in the Yellowstone from 1929 to 1942, died in a Bozeman hospital on October 23.

Mrs. Thomas A. Bowman, 46, wife of Carpenter Foreman Thomas A. Bowman, died in Salt Lake hospital on November 3. Burial was in Mountain View Cemetery in Livingston.

Arthur W. Burney, Assistant Chief of Development (Engineering). N. P. S., died in Chicago on August 30. Mr. Burney was engineer in the Yellowstone from 1918 to 1927. His wife, Margaret Burney, died in Chicago on September 22, just 22 days following the death of her husband.

Thad C. Pound, 84, former Yellowstone ranger from 1916 to 1929, died in Los Angeles, California, on June 2.

DROWNINGS

While drownings in the park are rather uncommon, considering the large number of visitors each year, the 1947 season recorded an unusual number of these accidents. During the month of July an employee of the Yellowstone Park Company was drowned while playing on a raft at Slide Lake near Mammoth Hot Springs, an eleven year old girl was drowned in the Old Faithful swimming pool and three men from Elk Basin, Wyoming, were drowned while fishing in Yellowstone Lake. In August Yellowstone Lake claimed five more fishermen, one party consisting of two and the other three, and two men were drowned while fishing in Lewis Lake. All of the Yellowstone and Lewis Lake drownings were caused by sudden storms.

VISITORS

The Secretary of the Interior, Honorable Julius A. Krug, five United States Senators, fourteen United States Congressmen and the Governors of six states visited the park during the 1947 season and received first hand information on its operation. The Senators included Chan Gurney of South Dakota, Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, Hugh Butler of Nebraska, Henry A. Dworshak and Glen Taylor of Idaho. The Congressional group consisted of Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana, Ben F. Jensen of Iowa, George B. Schwabe of Oklahoma, Ivor D. Fenton of Pennsylvania, Walter Riehlman of New York, Michael J. Kirwan of Ohio, John J. Allen, Jr., Charles J. Fletcher and John Phillips of California, Jay LeFevre of New York, Fred L. Crawford and Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, John Sanborn of Idaho and Charles H. Russell of Nevada. Governors Herbert B. Maw of Utah, Horace Hildreth of Maine, Thomas J. Mabry of New Mexico, Clarence W. Meadows of West Virginia,

Robert F. Bradford of Massachusetts and Thomas E. Dewey of New York comprised the Governors' group. Other prominent visitors during the 1947 season included: Andrei Feininger, Life Photographer; Harold Davis, writer and photographer, Louisville Times; Dr. George M. Davis Director, Kansas Council, American Pioneer Trails Association; Bert Hodges, columnist and cartoonist; Theodore Wirth, Superintendent Emeritus, Minneapolis City Park System; Sam Wallace, Travel Editor, Chicago Tribune; George Thieme, columnist, Chicago Daily News; group of outdoor editors of leading newspapers sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association; Arthur E. Demaray, Associate Director, National Park Service; Elmer Jenkins, member of Secretary's Concessioners Advisory Group; Lyle F. Watts, Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service; Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, Region Two; Senator William H. Hill of Hawaii; Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State; B. M. McKelway, Editor, Washington Evening Star; Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. G. R. Young, U. S. Army; Robert Armstrong, Washington Correspondent for St. Louis Globe Democrat; Dale Carnegie, noted lecturer and author; Dr. Adolfe Dorfman of Argentina, Chief, Economic Development Section, United Nations; General and Mrs. Lihuang Wei of China; Lambert Blum Picard, head of French Government Potash Syndicate; Jack Bugas, Vice President, Ford Motor Company and former Yellowstone ranger; Fairfield Osborn, President, New York Zoological Society; Richard Riedel, Liaison Officer, U. S. Senate; Perry C. Drinkwater, President, Western Air Lines.

The first prominent visitors for the 1948 season were Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana and George E. Sokolsky, columnist and author, who arrived in May. June prominent visitors included Robert Carson, Saturday Evening Post writer; George L. Peterson, Associate Editorial Editor, Minneapolis Star Journal; Louis Sobol, columnist and author; Betty Engle Le Vin, Northern Pacific photographer; Benton MacKaye, President, and Harvey Broome, Vice President, Wilderness Society Council; Charles C. Moore, President of the Dude Ranchers Association; and Senator Glen A. Taylor of Idaho. A special tour, sponsored by Armour and Company, arrived in June and included the following: Edward N. Wentworth, Director, Armour Livestock Bureau, Chicago; W. R. Chapline, Director of Research, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.; Anthony Alee and Thomas Casey, Armour and Company, Chicago; Hadley Donovan, Fortune Magazine; Dr. L. A. Maynard, Cornell University; E. G. Schulz, New York City Bureau of Markets; Ray Anderson, writer, The Farm Journal; B. Frank Wells, President, Western New York Retail Meat Dealers; Rudolph Elie, Boston Herald; Charles W. Ferguson, Associate Editor, Readers Digest; Rudolph M. Evans, Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C.; John L. Cooper, Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston; and Louther S. Horne, New York Times.

--00000--

1948 FISCAL YEAR

For ready reference the names of Yellowstone Park employees on duty during the period covered by this report are given below:

Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent, CAF-13
Fred T. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, CAF-11
Joseph Joffe, Administrative Assistant, CAF-9 (Promoted from Assistant to the Superintendent, CAF-8, March 25, 1948)
Francis D. LaNoue, Chief Park Ranger, CAF-9
Ernest R. I. Anderson, Chief Clerk, CAF-9 (Promoted from Chief Clerk, CAF-8, August 1, 1947)
Robert R. Robinson, Jr., Master Mechanic, CAF-8
William Wiggins, Sanitation Officer, CAF-9 (Promoted from Master Plumber, CAF-8, June 17, 1948)
Leonard L. Johnson, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, CAF-6 (Transferred to War Department, August 15, 1947)
Charles E. Fuller, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, CAF-6 (Transferred from Grand Canyon National Park, September 16, 1947)
Ladd S. Shorey, Purchasing Clerk, CAF-6 (Transferred to Reclamation Service, January 10, 1948)
Willard M. Chase, Purchasing Assistant, CAF-7 (Transferred from Zion National Park, January 22, 1948)
William A. Wright, Storekeeper, General, CAF-7 (Promoted from Storekeeper, CAF-6, January 22, 1948)
Alice D. Hirst, Clerk-Cashier, CAF-5
Victoria N. Kurtz, Personnel Clerk, CAF-5 (Resigned February 12, 1948)
Willis Stanton, Payroll Supervisor, CAF-5 (Transferred from Devils Tower National Monument, November 30, 1947)
Francis P. Roylance, Property Clerk, CAF-5 (Transferred to Reclamation Service, January 10, 1948)
Howard S. Kocher, Property Clerk, CAF-5 (Promoted from Automotive Mechanic, Ungraded, February 22, 1948)
Catharine L. Gillum, Accounting Clerk, CAF-5
William G. Proper, Personnel Clerk, CAF-5 (Promoted from Personnel Clerk, CAF-4, March 25, 1948)
Evelyn K. Miller, Secretary (Stenography), CAF-4 (Intra-agency transfer from Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4, May 2, 1948)
Julia K. Seasholtz, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Promoted from Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-3, December 14, 1947)

LeRoy B. Van Cott, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Transferred to Zion-Bryce National Parks, March 31, 1948)
Betty Lee Proznick, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Temporary Appointment, C.S. Reg. 2.114 (a), April 20, 1948
John M. Barfield, Property Clerk, CAF-4 (Transferred to Reclamation Service January 10, 1948)
Robert J. Carr, Property Clerk, CAF-4 (Promoted from Warehouseman-Truck Driver, January 26, 1948)
Wilma S. Haines, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Resigned July 28, 1947)
Stanley R. Jackson, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Resigned September 19, 1947)
Agnes E. Welch, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Dwight E. Richards, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Gerard Doezie, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Grant D. Anderson, Warehouseman, CAF-4 (Transferred to Glacier National Park, December 28, 1947)
J. Stanley Fillmore, Storekeeper, General, CAF-4 (Promoted from Warehouseman-Truck Driver, December 28, 1947)
Besse M. Carr, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-3
James F. O'Connor, Pay Roll Clerk, CAF-4 (Transferred from Veterans Administration, May 10, 1948)
Andrew A. Alley, Warehouseman, CAF-3
Warren D. Hotchkiss, Warehouseman-Truck Driver, CAF-3 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), March 11, 1948
Elizabeth B. Allan, Telephone Operator, CAF-2
Irene C. Evans, Telephone Operator, CAF-2
Icel Wright, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
Aleda C. Joffe, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
A. Irene Minish, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
Norma F. Wykert, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE (Resigned October 3, 1947)
Mary V. Bartee, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE (Resigned December 1, 1947)
Alene R. Stevens, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE (Excepted Appointment, May 18, 1948)
Helen M. Abbie, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
David deL. Condon, Park Naturalist, P&S-4 (Chief Park Naturalist)
Harold J. Brodrick, Park Naturalist, P&S-2 (Transferred to Petrified Forest National Monument, August 13, 1947)
Wayne B. Alcorn, Park Naturalist, P&S-2 (Promoted from District Park Ranger, May 30, 1948)
W. Verde Watson, Park Naturalist, P&S-2
Aubrey L. Haines, Engineer (Civil), P&S-2
Walter H. Kittams, Biologist, P&S-4
Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Engineer (Civil), P&S-4,(Chief Park Engineer)
W. Leon Evans, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CPC-10
Albert E. Elliott, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CPC-10
William S. Chapman, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CPC-10
Curtis K. Skinner, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CPC-10
Deate T. White, Road Foreman, CPC-10
Lloyd W. Seasholtz, Electrician, CPC-10 (Chief Electrician)
Frank H. Anderson, District Park Ranger, CPC-9

John Bauman, District Park Ranger, CPC-9
Lee I. Coleman, District Park Ranger, CPC-9
Arthur Jacobson, District Park Ranger, CPC-9
William A. Nyquist, District Park Ranger, CPC-9
John W. Jay, District Park Ranger, CPC-9
DeLyle R. Stevens, District Park Ranger, CPC-9 (Promoted from Park Ranger, CPC-7, February 1, 1948)
Rudolf L. Grimm, District Park Ranger, CPC-9
Earl M. Semingsen, District Park Ranger, CPC-9 (Transferred to Everglades National Park, December 18, 1947)
Frank F. Kowski, District Park Ranger, CPC-9 (Promoted from Park Ranger, CPC-7, December 14, 1947)
Walter H. Gammill, District Park Ranger, CPC-9 (Transferred to Millerton Lake Recreational Area, November 2, 1947)
Herman R. Biastoch, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
George McMullin, Electrician Foreman, Ungraded
Roger H. Miller, Automotive Mechanic Foreman, Ungraded
Thomas M. Thompson, Painter Foreman, Ungraded
Wyman P. Benson, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
Thomas A. Bowman, Carpenter Foreman, Ungraded
William C. Mardis, Carpenter, Ungraded
Almon E. Dewing, Automotive Mechanic, Ungraded
Earl F. Hochstrasser, Blacksmith, Ungraded
William A. Olson, Painter, Ungraded
Paul V. Wykert, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Joe J. Way, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Everette L. Arnold, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Boris T. Vladimiroff, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Michael Sedar, Park Ranger, CPC-7 (Probational Appointment, October 5, 1947)
Robert H. Robinson, Park Ranger, CPC-7 (Transferred from Hot Springs National Park, May 13, 1948)
Thomas F. Ela, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Harry V. Reynolds, Jr., Park Ranger, CPC-7 (Transferred to Blue Ridge Parkway, May 5, 1948)
Harvey B. Reynolds, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Merritt S. Johnston, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Dan S. Nelson, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Ruben O. Hart, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Rudolph F. Lueck, Park Ranger, CPC-7 (Transferred to Zion-Bryce National Parks, May 25, 1948)
Dennis E. Hess, Park Ranger, CPC-7
Raymond T. O'Donnell, Automotive Mechanic, Ungraded
Lester C. Abbie, Automotive Mechanic, Ungraded
James C. Kimberlin, Buffalo Herder, CPC-6 (Reassigned from Packer-Foreman, Ungraded, June 27, 1948)
Eri A. Allan, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
James M. Bartee, Electrician, Ungraded (Resigned April 16, 1948)
Lawrence Murray, Electrician, Ungraded (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), May 2, 1948)

Charles M. Rector, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
Lloyd R. Winkle, Operator, General, Ungraded (Promoted from Truck Driver, H. D., October 6, 1947)
Fred J. Nissen, Automotive Mechanic, Ungraded
Robert W. Condie, Packer Foreman, Ungraded (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), June 27, 1948)
Roy L. Armstrong, Warehouseman-Truck Driver, CPC-5 (Promoted from Laborer Foreman, December 29, 1947)
Leonard A. Selle, Janitor, CPC-5
Ralph Reed, Fireman, Low Pressure, Ungraded
William G. Armstrong, Fireman, Low Pressure, Ungraded (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), June 27, 1948)
Ludwik Pilch, Janitor, CPC-3
Charles R. Manning, Truck Driver, H. D., Maintenance, Ungraded
David W. Pierson, Buffalo Keeper, CPC-7
Ervin F. Coy, Guard, CPC-4 (Resigned April 7, 1948)
William L. England, Guard, CPC-4 (Reassigned from Fireman, Low Pressure, April 11, 1948)
Arnold G. Quist, Plumber, Ungraded (Promoted from Maintenanceman, July 14, 1947)
Elmer F. Armstrong, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded (Promoted from Operator, General, October 6, 1947)
Walter W. Stebbins, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded (Promoted from Operator, General, November 30, 1947)

-ooOoo-

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT
1949

Vol 14

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

EDMUND B. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT

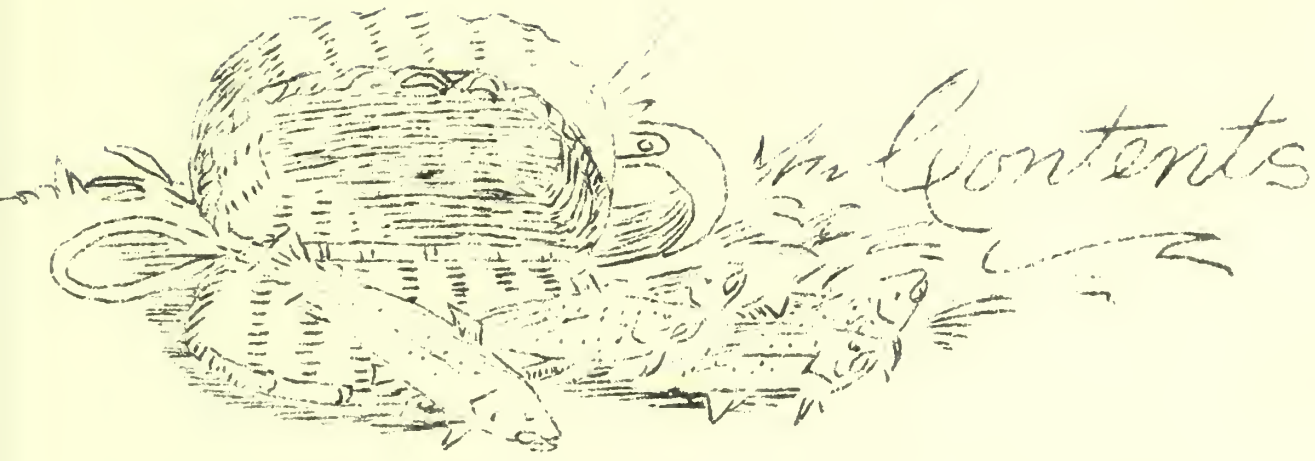
ANNUAL REPORT
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Beginning with the year 1927 it became necessary to mimeograph the report of the park superintendents and the Yellowstone report was mimeographed from that year through 1945. For 1946, 1947 and 1948 the report was multilithed by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. This year it is again being mimeographed.

Fifty copies of the Yellowstone report have been prepared for historical and archive purposes and for distribution to collectors of Yellowstone literature.

This report has been prepared by Administrative Assistant Joseph Joffe; the illustrations are the work of Assistant Chief Ranger William S. Chapman.

Edmund B. Rogers
Superintendent



Absaroka Conservation Committee 20
Accidents 22
Aerial Count of Bison 24
Aerial Count of Trumpeter Swan 24
American Federation of Government Employees 20
Anniversary - Department of the Interior 1
Appropriations 6
Auto Campgrounds 17

Bear Incidents 23
Births 28
Bison, Aerial Count 24
Blister Rust 12
Board of Survey 19
Broadsides 9
Building Fire Protection 12

Census, Park 21
Church and Sunday School 21
Civil Service Examinations 27
Complaints 7
Concessioners 6

Deaths 29
Dude Ranchers Association 20

Earthquakes 26
Easter Sunrise Services 21
Efficiency Rating Committee 19

Federal Credit Union 21
Federal Employees Union 20
Fishing 25
Forest Fires 11

General Accounting Office Inspection 6

In-Service Training 10
Interior Department Anniversary 1

Jackson Hole Wildlife Park Dedication 25

Law Enforcement 22

Maintenance 14
Mammoth School. 19
Marriages 28
Millionth Visitor 4
Motor Vehicle License Fee 9

National Park Service Conference. 26
Naturalist Division 12
New Chief Ranger. 9
New Construction. 18
Northern Pacific Bus Service. 5

Operations Snowbound. 17

Park Census 21
Pay Increase for Government Employees 27
P.B.A. Teletype 27
Permanent Personnel 33
Personnel Instruction Course. 26
Personnel Management Conference 26
Plane Lands in Park 25
Portable Self-Guiding Walks 17
Publicity 8

Ranger Grades Changed 9
Range Studies 24
Red Lodge-Cooke Maintenance 16
Revenues. 5
Road Safety 22

Safety Committee. 19
Selective Service Registrations 21
Six Day Week for Wage Board Employees 27
Snowplane Operations from West Yellowstone. 5
Storm Vents in Highways 17
Sunday School and Church. 21

Transfers 26
Travel. 2
Trumpeter Swan, Aerial Count. 24

Visitors. 30

Wage Board Rates. 28
Weather 1
Wildlife Census 23
Wildlife Management 23

Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. 13
Yellowstone Park Company Employees Retire 28
Yellowstone Trails Horseback Tour 25

ANNUAL REPORT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

- 1 9 4 9 -

Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent

- - - - - -

Up to 1934 the report of the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park covered the construction season and included the period from October 1 through September 30. The 1934 report covered the period from October 1, 1933 through June 30, 1934, and subsequent reports have covered the fiscal year periods. This report, therefore, for 1949 covers the fiscal year July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1949.

The Superintendent's report for 1949, as was the case from 1942 to 1948, inclusive, was considerably curtailed as the requirements from the Washington office no longer call for details of various activities, but only the highlights of protection, development, visitor use, et cetera. The Superintendent's report is no longer needed in detail for inclusion in the Director's brief report to the Secretary of the Interior but this more detailed mimeograph report is prepared in order that continuity of annual reports be not broken for historical and archive purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR ANNIVERSARY

The park held open-house on March 3, 1949, commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Interior. In view of the fact that sufficient time was not allowed to properly advertise the event and because it fell on a week day no visitors came to the park to participate in the celebration.

WEATHER

Near normal temperatures and below normal amount of precipitation were recorded at Mammoth during July 1948 with gale-like winds occurring on the 26th and 27th. In August temperatures as well as the amount of precipitation recorded were above normal with all of the rainfall occurring on the first eleven days of the period. The lack of rainfall after August 11 resulted in a high fire danger during the latter part of the month and continued until September 17. Temperatures were slightly above normal. October was marked with beautiful clear weather, above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. Only two snow flurries occurred during the month and all park roads were free of snow at the end thereof. Also, the Red Lodge-Cooke highway was open to travel except for short periods during the month. Cloudy and stormy weather was predominant during November with precipitation being recorded on 21 days while December was marked by an unusual amount of snow and sub-zero temperatures. The greatest amount of precipitation in December occurred during the first two weeks, followed by clear

weather and sub-zero temperatures. On twelve days of the month sub-zero temperatures were recorded at Mammoth with a minimum of -24° on December 23. West Yellowstone had a temperature of -45° on the same day. January was unusually cold with sub-zero temperatures being recorded on 22 days. A minimum of -30° was recorded at Mammoth on January 10. This was one of the coldest Januarys on record with the snow dry and powdery. A temperature of -45° was recorded at West Yellowstone on January 9. February weather was characterized by high gale-like winds accompanied by considerable snow during the forepart of the month which caused the snow to become drifted in the valleys and leeward side of the hills while the exposed areas were largely blown clear of snow. Temperatures were about normal the first half of the month while the latter half experienced above normal temperatures. Warm spring-like days prevailed the last week with weather resembling April or early May. A minimum temperature of -27° occurred on February 13. A minimum of -44° was recorded at West Yellowstone on the same date. Mild weather with below normal precipitation prevailed in March but the mild temperatures were interrupted during the last week of the month when the mercury dropped to well below zero over the entire park. The snow melted slowly during the month with no high run-off at any time. A minimum of -14° occurred on the 14th. The lowest temperature in the park for the month was -24° at Snake River on the 14th. On March 1 a new weekly weather report form was put into effect at all stations except the Northeast, which station will continue to report on a monthly basis. Several changes were made and the new form simplified. Mild weather prevailed throughout April while the maximum and minimum temperatures and precipitation varied little from the average of the past five years. Average temperatures and below normal precipitation was recorded at Mammoth during May. June weather was characterized by sudden and in many instances intense rain and wind storms. Sections of the park received a great deal of moisture while others received very little. The moisture throughout the park, however, was sufficient to keep the fire hazard low and also maintain the grass and shrubbery in a green condition. Parts of the northern section of the park did suffer to some extent from lack of moisture.

TRAVEL

For the first time in Yellowstone's seventy-six years of existence as a national park a million visitors were recorded at the five park gateways in one year. The millionth visitor was greeted on September 23, 1948, as he entered via the north gate through the arch dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. At the close of the travel year, which included the period from October 1, 1947, to September 30, 1948, a total of 1,013,531 visitors had been recorded as entering the park, which was an increase of 8.7 per cent over the 932,503 persons entering in 1947 and 24.4 per cent over the 814,907 persons entering in 1946, and a new record for travel had been set. The record pre-war travel year was 1941, which recorded 581,761 persons.

Insufficient personnel, combined with obsolete and inadequate physical facilities at the entrance checking stations, made the collection of approximately $682,219.60 in fees and rendering of satisfactory service to the record number of visitors a difficult operation and forced abandoning the checking of exit travel except by mechanical means.

It was not until 1928, just twenty years ago, that as many as a quarter million people had entered the park in any one year. July travel, with a daily average of 10,729, showed an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous July while August, with a daily average of 11,310 persons, was 13.8 per cent ahead of the previous August. September showed a daily average of 3,576 and an increase of 19.9 per cent over September last year.

While no new record for a single day's entrance was established during 1948, the July 4, 1947, record of 17,830 people still holding, the three days holiday celebrating Independence Day showed an increase of 1,238 people or 2.9 per cent over 1947. In all, 43,544 persons entered the park on July 3, 4 and 5 with July 4 showing the largest admittance with 17,186 visitors.

The buses in the park were operated to transport the 19,493 persons who came to the park by train, air or bus, which visitors constituted only 1.9 per cent of the total park visitation and was 2,417 or 11.0 per cent less than 1947. Commercial air travel into the West Yellowstone airport was discontinued during the 1948 season.

Three hundred and four thousand nine hundred and nineteen motor vehicles were checked in at the park gates during 1948 as compared to 283,320 during 1947 and 245,755 during 1946, an increase of 7.6 per cent and 24.1 per cent, respectively.

Of the various modes of travel 16,676 persons entered by train, 2,795 by bus, 22 by plane and 994,038 by their own transportation, which included 992,081 by private automobile, 576 miscellaneous and 1,381 by motorcycle. Of the 992,081 persons entering by private automobile 828,659 came in for the season for the first time and 163,422 were recorded as re-entries, having made more than one trip. The 1948 season recorded a registration of 36 pack horse parties and 401 people via horseback.

The post and pre-season travel for 1948 was considered from October 1, 1947, through May 31, 1948, and amounted to 51,478 visitors and 18,816 motor vehicles. Covering the same period in 1947 a total of 43,850 visitors and 15,335 motor vehicles were recorded, an increase of 17.4 per cent and 22.7 per cent, respectively.

This year as in 1946 and 1947 statistics on the number of fish reported caught in the park were not kept. The number of house trailers checked in this year was high but was less than last year. A

total of 5,139 house trailers were brought into the park in 1948 as against 5,495 in 1947 and 4,379 in 1946. There has been a marked increase in house trailer use of the park since the war. In 1941 a total of 1,479 house trailers were brought into the park, 1,711 in 1940 and 1,782 in 1939. No complete record was kept of the number of boats brought into the park during 1948 for use on park waters.

The check of campgrounds, which were open before the hotels and lodges, showed a figure of 322,055 for the season, as compared with 206,447 for 1947 and 212,368 for 1946.

The west entrance continued to be the most popular gateway with 343,437 visitors as compared with 314,997 for 1947, an increase of 9.0 per cent. East was again second with 300,020 visitors as against 245,579 visitors for 1947, an increase of 22.2 per cent. This was the largest percentage of increase of any gateway. South gate was again third with 180,401 visitors as against 168,201 for 1947, an increase of 7.3 per cent; north gate fourth with 110,964 as against 130,698 for 1947, a loss of 15.1 per cent; and northeast was fifth with 78,709 visitors for 1948 as compared with 73,028 for 1947, an increase of 7.8 per cent. The order of standing by entrances was the same as for 1947 and the north entrance was the only entrance to show a loss.

Automobile travel by states was classified during the period from June 1, 1948, to September 30, 1948, inclusive, and showed visitors from every state in the Union, Alaska, Canada, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Mexico, Philippines, Guam, West Indies, Cuba, Germany, British Isles, Puerto Rico, Korea, East Indies, Japan, Newfoundland, The Bahamas, Trieste, Hong Kong, Denmark, Nicaragua, Columbia, Peru, Trinidad, India, Venequela, and Australia. California was again at the head of the list with 29,928 vehicles, or 91.4 per cent more than the 15,638 vehicles from Illinois, which was second this year and last year. Montana was third again with 14,477 vehicles. The other seven leading states comprising the first ten were: Utah, 12,608, Washington, 12,155, Idaho, 10,163, Wyoming, 9,859, Iowa, 8,916, Minnesota, 8,746, and Ohio, 8,161.

The so-called post and pre-season travel for the 1949 travel year, which included the period from October 1, 1948, through May 31, 1949, showed 59,559 visitors as against 51,492 for the same period the previous year, an increase of 15.7 per cent. June travel was 13.4 per cent ahead of the previous record June travel of 1948, 194,090 and 171,169 visitors, respectively, and the total travel to the end of the fiscal year already showed over a quarter million visitors, 253,649 from October 1, 1948, through June 30, 1949, as against 222,661 for the same period the previous year, an increase of 14.0 per cent. When the fiscal year ended a new travel record was in the making.

MILLIONTH VISITOR

On September 23, 1948, the Yellowstone admitted its millionth visitor for the 1948 season. For the first time in the park's 76 years

of existence as a national park a million visitors were admitted through the 5 park gateways in any one season. Dr. Paul Raber, of Normal, Illinois, with his bride of three weeks, was greeted by Superintendent Rogers and Administrative Assistant Joffe at the north gate as they entered through the arch dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903, and Dr. Raber was advised of his selection as the millionth visitor. Dr. Raber, a World War II veteran, was recently graduated from Northwestern University and was seeking a location for his practice in Montana or Colorado. This was the first visit of the Rabers to the Yellowstone. They were accorded free admittance and free accommodations during their stay in the park. Several pictures were taken of the couple, two of which were released to various newspapers and the Associated Press. Both the Associated Press and the United Press carried stories of the Millionth Yellowstone Visitor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUS SERVICE

The Northern Pacific Railroad for the first time used buses for delivering its summer passengers from Livingston to Gardiner, which service was inaugurated June 20, 1949. The railroad line to Cinnabar was completed in 1883 and rail visitors were then delivered to that point for the park trip. When the railroad was extended to Gardiner in 1902 their passengers were brought from Livingston to Gardiner by train for delivery to the park stagecoaches. For a number of years the Northern Pacific has operated bus service between Livingston and Gardiner during the winter months.

SNOWPLANE OPERATIONS FROM WEST YELLOWSTONE

Included in park travel for January 1949 were 19 snowplane trips carrying 35 people, most of them going as far as Old Faithful and one trip to West Thumb and return. All the snowplanes are locally owned in the town of West Yellowstone. This is the first winter that snowplanes have entered the park for purely pleasure trips and it appears that this mode of travel is becoming more popular. One of the Yellowstone Park Company winterkeepers, stationed at Yellowstone Lake, recently purchased a new snowplane for his own use.

REVENUES

Revenues for the 1949 fiscal year totaled $820,156.59, which, like the travel, was the largest in the history of the park. Of this amount $700,809.50 resulted from the collection of the motor vehicle license fee and $76,201.27 was from business concessions. Other large items of revenue included rental of telephone and telegraph facilities, $2,904.60; sale of electric current, $24,346.59; sale of water, $9,734.31; and garbage disposal, $3,643.68.

During the 1948 fiscal year the revenues totaled $761,975.28, of which $656,948.00 was from Yellowstone motor vehicle license fees and $75,146.71 from business concessions.

APPROPRIATIONS

The following amounts were appropriated for expenditure by Yellowstone National Park during the 1949 fiscal year.

1491000.051 National Park Service, 1949 (Fires)	$4,652.87
1491000.100 National Park Service, 1949 (APM & FP&FP) . . .	516,989.93
14X1010.001 Roads and Trails, National Park Service . . .	1,000.00
14X1029.011 Roads, Trails, Utilities & Buildings.	443,805.91
14X1029.021 Roads, Trails, Utilities & Buildings.	84,242.92
14-1292258(5).001 Control of Forest Pests, Department of Agriculture (Transfer to Interior), 1949	20,231.20
14X6663 Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park.	13,621.00
Total allotted 1949 Fiscal Year.	$1,084,543.83

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE INSPECTION

Messrs. T. O. McCurdy, C. P. Detwiler and G. F. Connolly, investigators for the General Accounting Office, arrived in the park September 16, 1948, and remained until October 6 looking over the park records. These investigators praised the Yellowstone for the fine manner in which its records were kept, stating they found conditions in the park better than in any other place they had inspected and commented on the fine morale which they found existing in the Yellowstone organization.

CONCESSIONERS

The first of the park's operations to close at the end of the 1948 season was Camp Roosevelt, which ceased operations August 28. The Sandwich Shop at Old Faithful, which was opened on August 15 was closed the 31st. The Lake Hotel was closed September 1 and the Mammoth tourist cabins the following day. Old Faithful, Lake and Canyon lodges closed after breakfast September 7, as well as the Thumb tourist cabins, cafeteria and boat house. The Mammoth pool closed the same date and the West Thumb store closed September 8. Old Faithful Inn, Canyon Hotel and Mammoth dining room and grill closed after lunch September 11. The park's buses stopped operations the same date and the railroads discontinued delivering passengers to the various park gateways. The Mammoth and Canyon repair shops closed the 12th; Canyon tourist cabins and cafeteria after breakfast on the 13th. Fishing Bridge boat house closed September 15. The Mammoth hotel and cottages and the Mammoth Coffee Shop closed September 26. The Fishing Bridge tourist cabins, cafeteria and garage closed September 30. The Old Faithful tourist cabins, cafeteria and repair shop were closed October 10. Hamilton stores at Lake and Old Faithful kept open to take care of late visitors, the former closing October 15 and the latter the 31st.

Dr. Thomas R. Clemons, Resident Physician, left the park September 1 for Livingston where he was to be associated with Drs. Lueck and Pearson in the Park Hospital. Dr. Norman L. Carlson, who had been the resident physician at Old Faithful throughout the summer moved to

Mammoth September 6 to replace Dr. Clemons. The Mammoth Hospital closed September 30.

Mr. Huntley Child moved the Lodge & Camps offices from Helena to Gardiner April 27, 1949, and moved from Gardiner to Mammoth May 14, on which date the Yellowstone Park Company opened its tourist cabins, cafeteria and garage at Old Faithful. Informal accommodations were available at the C. A. Hamilton store at Old Faithful beginning May 3 when that operation was started for the summer. The Fishing Bridge tourist cabins, cafeteria and garage were opened to the public May 25. The Haynes Old Faithful shop was opened May 26. The Canyon and Thumb tourist cabins and cafeteria, the Canyon garage, Mammoth Coffee Shop and Old Faithful dispensary were opened May 28. The Haynes Fishing Bridge shop opened May 30. Dr. Edward E. Bertagnolli, newly-appointed resident physician at Old Faithful arrived in the park May 15 and entered on duty at Old Faithful.

The Canyon laundry was completed in June except for painting. The water system was being installed for the Lake Hotel cottages, repairs were made at the Lake Hotel dock, propane installations at Lake Lodge and Lake mess were started while fencing of propane tanks at Canyon cafeteria, hotel and mess got underway. The remainder of the Camp Roosevelt kitchen was completed. Fire doors at the Lake Hotel were practically complete by the end of the fiscal year. Floor diagrams were being processed with a protective surface.

Haynes, Inc. made installations in June 1949 for oil cook stoves in accordance with approved plans. Their Tower Falls store was opened June 3 and the Canyon shop June 4.

The Mammoth tourist cabins and garage opened June 4 and the Old Faithful and Lake lodges opened for cabins only on that date. The Mammoth swimming pool opened June 12. Dr. Lueck and the hospital crew moved into the park June 12 and Dr. Carlson moved from his winter quarters to the hospital the same date. The hospital opened on the 15th. Old Faithful Lodge started serving meals June 15 and Lake and Canyon Lodges started serving meals on the 17th. The Mammoth cafeteria was opened for business June 17, Lake Hotel on the 19th and Camp Roosevelt on the 28th. The Mammoth and Canyon Hotels and Old Faithful Inn opened June 20.

COMPLAINTS

Considering the fact that the park was visited by over a million visitors during the 1948 season the number of written complaints received was surprisingly small. It is only natural that everyone visiting the park is not entirely satisfied with all of the conditions and due to lack of sufficient personnel and limited appropriations it has not been possible for the park to correct some of the unsatisfactory conditions which result in complaints. Also, it is not possible to

keep the more than 3,000 employees in the park in line at all times and there are bound to be occasions when some of them can be accused of being short or discourteous, particularly when their patience is taxed in handling so many visitors. Also, the bears are the subject of some complaints while on the other hand they probably afford more pleasure to visitors than anything else in the park. The accommodations in the park are not sufficient to meet the demands and there are naturally disappointments in not being able to get accommodations and also with some of the accommodations obtained. The park can accommodate a maximum of about 7,600 persons in all of the hotels, lodges and tourist cabins but there are only slightly over 500 rooms with baths available in all of these accommodations. Only 15 complaints were registered in writing against the National Park Service operations during the 1948 season, consisting of 3 on camping facilities, 2 on the condition and lack of comfort stations, 1 on the park lectures, 5 on the condition of the roads, 1 on the bears and 3 on the discourtesy and indifference of employees. Fourteen written complaints registered against the various Yellowstone concessioners included 3 concerning unsatisfactory conditions in housing accommodations, 1 on the quality and quantity of meals, 1 on inability to obtain meals, 2 against service and information concerning transportation, 1 on charges for garage service, 1 for price of gasoline, 1 for sanitation conditions and 4 for discourtesy and indifference on the part of employees.

PUBLICITY

The park concessioners did not engage a publicity director to handle the park's publicity for the 1948 season as was the practice in nearly all former years since about 1922, except during the war years, as the number of persons visiting the Yellowstone was getting larger than could be comfortably accommodated. The publicity was handled by Administrative Assistant Joffe and only such stories as were believed necessary to keep the public properly informed and special happenings were sent out to the press. Most of the stories were phoned the Associated Press and United Press in Helena while several stories during the year were mimeographed and sent out to the general mailing list. A number of pictures obtained in former years by the park's publicity directors were supplied newspapers, magazines and writers for use in connection with stories on the park. Stories released during the 1948 season and in preparation for the 1949 season included one on the breaking out of a steam vent in the road near the Norris Museum, travel and facilities available for fall visitors in the park, the millionth visitor during the 1948 season, arrest and conviction of poachers, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Interior, opening of roads and early accommodations available for visitors for the 1949 season, opening of the fishing season and new fishing and boat regulations, opening of the Red Lodge-Cooke Highway, and the expiration of the Old Faithful Swimming Pool contracts. Special articles were also prepared for the Annual Edition of the Casper

Tribune Herald and the Highway Magazine. Most of the papers in this part of the country carried stories during the winter in connection with a resolution adopted by the Big Horn Basin Club, originating in Cody, favoring the year-around opening of the Yellowstone roads and later stories released in Washington giving the views of the Secretary of the Interior opposing the project.

Ross Madden, photographer for Life Magazine came into the park via West Yellowstone by snoplane in March 1949 to obtain winter scenes of the areas around Old Faithful, West Thumb and Canyon for use in Life Magazine and Art Zion, photographer for the Montana Highway Department, also came into the park in March from West Yellowstone by snoplane to obtain pictures in the Old Faithful area.

No publicity director was engaged by the concessioners for the 1949 season and the publicity was again handled by Mr. Joffe.

BROADSIDES

Before the end of August the park's supply of the 1947 broadside which had been used for distribution throughout the summer was exhausted. A reprint of 50,000 copies which had been ordered by the Washington Office was shipped to the park on August 27 but were not received until September 23. It was possible then to furnish visitors with park literature but there was considerable complaint heard during the period that no literature was available for distrubution particularly in view of the fact that persons entering the park pay the $3 motor vehicle license fee and were not even furnished a good map of the area. There was no reprint of the publication for 1948 so it was necessary to use the 1947 issue throughout the 1948 season.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE

The collection of the motor vehicle license fee was discontinued for the 1948 season at the close of September 30 and collections were resumed for the 1949 season on June 1, 1949.

NEW CHIEF RANGER

On August 22, 1948, the transfer of Chief Ranger Francis D. LaNoue to the Assistant Superintendency of Rocky Mountain National Park became effective. Mr. LaNoue served in the Yellowstone beginning in 1926 and was Chief Ranger from March 1938 until the time of his transfer, except during the period he served in the United States Army during World War II. He was succeeded as Chief Ranger by Assistant Chief Ranger Curtis K. Skinner, whose appointment became effective September 5, 1948.

RANGER GRADES CHANGED

All park rangers and district park rangers were changed from Grade CPC to CAF effective November 14, 1948.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Considerable work was done during the year on In-Service training. All employees were kept currently advised of happenings through the issuance each Thursday of the Weekly News Letter prepared by Administrative Assistant Joffe and the Naturalist Division. Regular training of Protection Division personnel and fire suppression training of road maintenance crews and other personnel consumed 1003 man hours in July 1948, 563 of which were spent with seasonal and permanent rangers in entrance station operations, fire weather observations, care and handling of livestock, law enforcement, fire lookout training, station routines, public relations, wearing of uniform, trail maintenance, rules and regulations, investigations, and collection of reports, while 440 man hours were spent in training seasonal personnel in the actual suppression of small fires and in the progress step-up method of fire line construction on large fires.

During August a total of 514 man hours were spent in In-Service training in the field in various activities.

On November 18 Acting District Ranger Ela was assigned as training officer for the Protection Division, succeeding Frank Kowski, and during the month plans and outlines were prepared for use during the winter.

During January Protection Division In-Service training included a total of 68 man hours of actual training of a group of 17 men, using the outline of "Sound Driving Practice".

A total of 164 man hours were devoted to training sessions for all available Protection Division personnel in February on building fire inspections, safety program, lifting, snow removal, climbing, household, station, horses, vehicles, winter travel on skis and tools, accidents, including preparation of forms and proper procedure. All subjects under Safety were combined under one master outline.

Seventy-six man hours were spent by Protection Division personnel on park administration, policy and other functions during March. An outline comprising 35 pages on Safety For Protection Personnel was compiled for use in training seasonal and permanent personnel in safety measures dealing with their work. Detailed information on Geyser Hill thermal phenomena was multilithed for use as an In-Service training aid to park ranger naturalists who will conduct parties through this area. A 43 page training outline in all phases of safety was prepared, including mimeographing, and were ready for distribution in April. The Protection Division Conference at Mammoth April 12-15 included general ranger subjects, building fire inspection and suppression and forest fire problems.

Sixty man hours were devoted in May to intensive training, both class and actual practice, by permanent protection division personnel in the use of firearms. The General Safety Outline prepared by the Protection Division was widely distributed to all division heads for use of their personnel. Plans were prepared for a two day In-Service training program for all newly appointed seasonal rangers and seasonal ranger naturalists to acquaint them with the park and their general duties. Each district ranger was to carry out detailed training sessions for the men under his direct supervision. Plans were also made to hold In-Service training programs for all concessioner employees with a special program for bus drivers as they report for duty.

Twenty-seven seasonal rangers and seasonal ranger naturalists underwent an intensive training and orientation program on June 14, 15 and 16. The first and third days were devoted to formal training and instruction on various specific subjects, including public relations, functions of the operational division of the park, public safety, law enforcement, building fire and forest fire prevention and suppression, park concessioners and operations of the headquarters office. The second day was occupied by a trip around the complete loop to acquaint the men with the park features. This preliminary training was well received as it prepared the new men to meet their responsibilities and perform their duties in a proper manner. On June 23 twelve rangers participated in a four hour special training for men assigned to highway and related work. Operational procedures and special problems were discussed and policies explained. Each man was furnished with a copy of the In-Service Training Outline "Highway Patrol". Protection Division headquarters personnel and all district rangers attended a four hour meeting on June 28 to review new procedures and handle special district problems. Approximately 500 man hours of In-Service training for Protection Division personnel was accomplished in the nine districts and at headquarters. Practically all of the time devoted to training at the field stations was contributed by the employees as the extremely heavy work load did not permit the use of official time for this activity. Park rangers and naturalists cooperated in conducting six meetings of concessioner employees at Old Faithful, Canyon, Lake and West Thumb. Approximately 1,100 persons attended these meetings to hear talks on Service policies, objectives and service to the public and to see motion pictures of the park. One of the park naturalists accompanied sixty bus drivers on a pre-season trip on June 16 and on the 17th, 18th and 19th park ranger naturalists at the various stations gave overtime for special talks and instructions to the group.

FOREST FIRES

Twenty-seven forest fires were suppressed during the 1948 season. The fire danger was quite low during the forepart of the season; however, from August 13 until September 18 the park average fire danger was high, reaching a peak of 82 on August 30. The effects of the favorable early season carried over and even though fire danger readings

were high during the last half of the season, "fire behavior" was such that control was in most cases comparatively easy. One smoker Class C fire of 75 acres occurred at Cascade Lake on October 24. This was mainly a grass fire but it burned into the timber in several places.

BLISTER RUST

Ribes eradication was performed in the Mammoth and Mount Washburn areas during 1948. A four per cent check was also made on all 1947 work in the Craig Pass area. A total of 1,480 acres in the Mammoth area and 487 acres in the Mount Washburn area were worked. Approximately 1,700 acres of unworked area remain to be completed in 1949.

BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION

The building fire protection program for the park was revised during the latter part of the year with the objective of obtaining more useful fire hazard inspections, correction of these hazards and otherwise providing better protection for life and property. By use of new fire hazard inspection forms, prepared by better trained employees, and follow-up work performed with responsible concessioner officials, as well as with officials of our own Service, it is anticipated that marked improvement will be made in the protection of buildings and occupants.

The new automatic sprinkler systems installed in the Canyon Hotel and Old Faithful Inn were in operation during the 1948 season and a similar system was installed in the Mammoth Hotel at the end of the 1948 season which will be ready for use when the 1949 season gets underway.

NATURALIST DIVISION

The amphitheatre at Old Faithful was completed in July 1948 and was used by capacity crowds during the summer. All museums were operated throughout July and August. All units were well attended by visitors and there was considerable increase in their use over the previous year. The Madison Junction Museum was closed on September 10, the Norris Museum on September 12, Fishing Bridge Museum on the 16th and the Mammoth and Old Faithful Museums on the 24th. The major part of the interpretive program was terminated after September 6 due to most of the seasonal ranger naturalists finding it necessary to return to their respective school positions. Members of the Naturalist Division presented a number of talks during the year to organizations outside the park.

Mr. John McMillan, Research Collaborator, continued his work on the moose at Willow Park during July and August while Park Ranger Naturalist Wayne Replogle continued his research work on the location of the Bannock Trail through the park. The latter involved extensive hiking through the area which the trail supposedly traveled and sections

of it were located. Mr. Replogle also interviewed a number of old-time personalities in the West Yellowstone-Henry Lake area to secure information from them concerning the trail.

Dr. L. C. Graton, Dr. Francis Birch and Dr. George C. Kennedy conducted research work in the Upper Geyser Basin from August 15-29. Their research work dealt primarily with attempts to determine the point where active boiling and geyser eruptions begin beneath the earth's surface. No definite conclusions were reached by these men and will not be available until they have had an opportunity to study in detail the records which they obtained. They did discover that the observations indicated boiling begins and the geyser eruptions start at a depth approximately 30 feet beneath the surface. They obtained temperature readings of Old Faithful Geyser of 246° F. at 70 feet.

The Mammoth and Old Faithful Museums were opened to the public for the 1949 season on May 23, while the Norris, Madison Junction and Fishing Bridge Museums were all open during the latter half of June. All field exhibits were opened to visitors throughout June, the two receiving the greatest attendance being the ones at Artist Point and the Beaver Exhibit at Willow Park. Museum attendance at Old Faithful and Mammoth were exceedingly heavy in June with their attendance running well over 1,200 persons per day toward the end of the month. The Fishing Bridge Museum did not receive as heavy use as the others around the loop due largely to the fact that it is further removed from the main avenues of travel. The full interpretive program of walks, talks and caravans and other activities was well underway by June 18 with many of the activities being conducted prior to that time.

YELLOWSTONE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Frank Wagner was engaged by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association in July 1948 as Librarian. She was also engaged for the 1949 season, reporting on June 22.

The Association continued the issuance by multilith of Yellowstone Nature Notes. Much interest has been manifested in this publication and a sizeable mailing list has developed. Many articles from Nature Notes are being reprinted in periodicals and newspapers.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on September 29 in the Chief Park Naturalist's office. The regular business conducted at the annual meeting transpired and directors were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. W. Leon Evans was elected Chairman of the Board. Wayne B. Alcorn, Joseph Joffe and Jack E. Haynes were elected to directorships for terms of 3 years and Curtis K. Skinner was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board created by the transfer of Francis D. LaNoue to Rocky Mountain National Park.

The Association purchased a model FB-26, 16 mm Eastman sound projector from the Yellowstone Park Company in October.

The Association multilithed 150 additional copies of "Fur Traders and Trappers of the Old West".

MAINTENANCE

At the beginning of the 1949 fiscal year the park roads were in fair condition with the exception of the Norris-Canyon cutoff and the South Approach road. Considerable patching work was done in July. About 3 miles of the East Entrance road was reprocessed and 1 mile on the South and Gallatin roads were reprocessed and sealed during the month. Five bridges on the Firehole Loop Road were given new decks. About 2,000 feet of guard posts with reflector buttons were installed on the Mammoth-Tower Falls and Tower Falls-Canyon sections. Both the Norris to Canyon and the South Approach roads were rough and dusty but received considerable maintenance. Heavy winds hit the park the first part of July and some 66 trees were blown across the road, some sections being blocked for a short time. The outer end of the Inspiration Point platform was rebuilt in July and Grand View platform was given extensive repair. All wooden stairs and platforms in the Canyon area were checked and repaired.

Most of the month of August was dry and it was possible to catch up on some patching work. However, travel was so heavy the efficiency of operation was reduced below normal. In order to save a minimum of funds for spring operations it was necessary to reduce forces by the middle of August. This was a serious handicap because it left sections of the road unattended for a long period and besides September is usually a good month for maintenance when traffic is light and roads are dried out. About 3 miles of the East Entrance road was reprocessed as were 2 miles of the Gallatin section, 3 miles of the South Forest, 2 miles of the Red Lodge, 1/2 mile Lake to Thumb and 1½ miles of Canyon to Norris sections, besides a number of small sections at different locations. About 9 miles of the Cooke to Red Lodge section was sand sealed, 3½ miles of the East Entrance, 3 miles of Gallatin and a large number of short sections were also sand sealed. Guard rail was replaced on about 600 feet of the East Entrance road and 320 feet of the Bechler road near Cave Falls. Another bridge deck broke through on the Firehole Loop Road and required replacing the entire deck.

At the end of September only 3 maintenance camps were open and 1 on the Red Lodge road closed October 1. Maintenance consisted of patrolling operations, patching and erecting snow markers and snow fences. Oiling operations were about complete. A special crew spent most of the month repairing bituminous curbs and this item was in better shape than for several years. Sidewalks and paths were repaired at Fishing Bridge, Thumb and Old Faithful areas. Roads in general were in a little better shape than a year ago and went into the winter in better condition.

The month of October was perfect for fall work but very little was accomplished because practically all maintenance crews had been terminated for the season on account of shortage of funds. All snow fences

and guide posts were put up in October. On October 5 a snowstorm hit most of the park. Snowplows were used to open the roads. On October 31 a wet heavy snow fell over most of the park and was continuing through November 1. Winter set in on the first of November and snowplow operation between Cooke and Gardiner was carried on almost daily and slippery roads caused much sanding of the steeper hills. The Red Lodge-Cooke road was blocked by the storm of November 1 and signs were put up. On November 3 the East and South Entrance roads, Dunraven Pass and the Continental Divide roads were closed and barricaded and traffic into the interior of the park was discontinued for visitors via the North and West gates.

Very cold weather with considerable snow and high winds occurred throughout January. Sanding of steep hills and icy spots was not quite so heavy because of the extreme cold.

The month of February will not be forgotten very soon as it will go down as one of the worst Februarys of record. There was considerable snow and extremely high winds to go with much cold weather. For several days the park experienced blizzards and conditions similar to those which were in eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska. With much of the park's snow equipment on loan and the more experienced operators also gone it was hardly able to keep the roads open in the Mammoth area. The road to Cooke was closed on two different occasions for about 24 to 46 hours. The drifting snow blew in almost as quickly as it was plowed out. The park's one remaining snowplow broke down beyond Tower Falls and it was necessary to ask the return of one of the rotary plows. The last few days of the month were warm and clear and it was possible to put the roads in fair condition again. Heavy spring break-up of road surfaces occurred.

Snow plowing operations were about normal in March with high winds causing much drifting. Rotary plows were used to open the road to the ski field on Mount Washburn. The snow was crusted and unusually deep but the road was opened to traffic on the 19th. It was closed again on March 25 by a rock slide at Overhanging Cliff; reopened on March 29. The slide did considerable damage to the road, causing it to settle approximately 2 feet. Heavy patching was required between Mammoth and Tower Falls.

Spring snow plowing operations got underway in April. The road from Mammoth to West Yellowstone and Old Faithful was officially opened to travel on April 30. The entire month was unusually warm with very little fresh snow. Plowing conditions were good. A very serious break developed in the road surface about one mile south of the Bacon Rind road camp in the Gallatin area. Approximately 400 feet of the road section developed into a regular quagmire, black sticky silt being pushed up through the light bituminous mat and cars and trucks were getting stuck.

The Moran-South Entrance road was open to travel on May 15 and the following day the roads were open to travel from Norris to Canyon, Lake and West Thumb. The East Entrance was open to travel on May 22, the South and Continental Divide roads on May 27 and the Dunraven Pass road on May 28. Spring snowplowing made good progress in May. On May 27 plowing operations were completed within the park and all roads were open to travel on the 28th. On May 4 road maintenancemen from Rocky Mountain and Glacier National Parks demonstrated the use of the bulldozer in snow removal operations at Dunraven Pass. The operation was very successful even though the snow was unusually soft. It was planned to use the dozer on the Red Lodge-Cooke section but this was not done because of the soft condition of the snow this season. Roads in general were in somewhat better condition than a year ago, the Canyon area presenting the most serious problem. The new road in the Canyon area was very soft and spongy and snow water run-off caused severe damage at Canyon Junction. It was necessary to do considerable repair work at this location to make the road passable for traffic. A large slide occurred about 200 yards below the Canyon Hotel on the newly-constructed road. Ice going out of the Lake on May 16 caused a serious jam against Fishing Bridge but by heavy blasting of the large ice flces it was possible to prevent any appreciable damage to the bridge. The labor situation appeared much better for the 1949 season allowing a better choice of employees.

Patching was the main operation during June. High winds during the month caused numerous blowdowns of trees. Some reprocessing was done in the Old Faithful area on secondary roads and footpaths in the Norris Basin, Canyon and Old Faithful areas were repaired.

RED LODGE-COOKE MAINTENANCE

The Red Lodge-Cooke highway was in fair condition at the beginning of the fiscal year. About a half mile section near Silver Gate was stabilized and rip-rap repairs were made along the Clarks Fork River where high water had done considerable damage on the road slope. Some rock retaining wall was placed in several places on Section C. Two storms hit the high section during July. On July 29 the road was temporarily closed until snowplows removed drifts up to 3 feet deep. Two miles of this highway were reprocessed in August and about 9 miles were sand sealed. It was open to travel throughout October with the exception of short periods but on November 1 the highway was blocked by snow and signs were put up advising travelers that it was closed.

The plows started opening the Red Lodge-Cooke highway on May 16 and road opening was completed on June 9, the road being declared open to travel on June 12. Several slight snowstorms occurred after the road was open to travel but none was severe enough to cause its closing.

OPERATIONS SNOWBOUND

The park participated in the loan of some of its equipment through the Bureau of Land Management for the opening of roads in Wyoming and Montana during the severe storms in February and early March. Two rotary snowplows and operators from the park worked in the vicinty of Rock Springs and Gillette, Wyoming, while a third was on loan for two weeks in the vicinity north of the park and around Wilsall. A tractor and bulldozer with operator were also loaned to help open the roads in the Tom Miner Basin. The Yellowstone operators who participated in this hazardous undertaking were highly complimented for the excellent service they rendered in connection with this project.

STEAM VENTS IN HIGHWAYS

On three different occasions during the 1948 season steam vents broke out along main traveled highways in the park. On July 3 one popped up in the road directly in front of the Norris Museum, on July 13 one developed in the road center near Nymph Lake and reoccurred during the month and another developed during the month of July in the road near the Mud Volcano area. All of these breakouts required considerable maintenance work before the vents were finally capped. The breakout of July 3, in front of the Norris Museum, caused considerable excitement and a story of the incident was released through the Associated Press.

PORTABLE SELF-GUIDING WALKS

The 1948 season marked the first attempt in the park to provide walkways which would tend to reduce indiscriminate trampling over thermal areas with its resultant damage to priceless natural features and which could be moved from place to place as changing conditions of overflow run-off from geysers and pools and routes of travel by people dictate.

The walks were made of wooden planks in sections four feet wide by eight feet long. The ends were cut at angles, permitting straight or winding walks as desired when sections were placed together.

The walks were highly successful since a very high percentage of people invariably used them in preference to aimless wandering about the thermal areas.

AUTO CAMPGROUNDS

Considerable repair and rehabilitation work was accomplished in the spring of 1948 on the campgrounds at Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge and West Thumb. Approximately 150 tables and 150 fireplaces were constructed. Twelve new pit toilets were rebuilt and 50 new metal garbage containers were purchased.

The total capacity of the campgrounds in the park is 766 cars or approximately 2,527 people. Camper use per night during the main part of the 1948 season was 1,061 cars or 3,502 people. This amounts to 40 per cent overuse. In other words, where there was room for 10 people 14 crowded in.

Work is now underway to expand the Old Faithful campground to the east while 110 to 115 new campsites will be added. At Fishing Bridge the water line is to be extended about 100 yards, roads developed and some new tables, fireplaces and pit toilets added. These improvements will help relieve the congestion now existing in that campground.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Peter Kiewit Sons Company was the low bidder for the chip seal coating of 38 miles of road from Mammoth to the Firehole Cascades. The bids were opened in Denver on July 30, 1948, and award was approved August 26 at $77,250. The contractor began moving his equipment on the job September 1. Approximately 2 miles of seal coat was placed in the Firehole Canyon in September and by the time the job was closed down in October 4 miles at the south end had been completed. The contractor had not moved back onto the job by the end of June to complete the project but work was expected to start early in July 1949.

McLaughlin Construction Company, the contractor on Section C of the South Approach road, which consisted of 3.271 miles of grading and base surfacing and a steel and concrete bridge over the Snake River, made very good progress throughout the 1948 season. This contract was completed in November and the contractor moved out November 8 just ahead of some bad weather.

Bids were opened in Denver on August 5, 1948, for contract Project 1-F3, G4 (Canyon, grading and base surfacing of 2.830 miles of main line and .872 miles of connecting roads and parking areas. The low bidder was Strong Company of Springville, Utah, with a bid of $287,707.40. Award was approved September 2. The contractor moved several pieces of heavy equipment onto the job in August and by the end of the month had started moving waste material from the cut near Cascade Creek. Progress was very good in September and October. The job was closed down on November 6 with the project about 50% complete. The contractor moved a very small crew into the Canyon area the latter part of June to resume operations but not a great deal of work was done by the end of the fiscal year.

Two residences were completed at Mammoth during the summer of 1948, the Community Building was reshingled, new furnaces were installed in the Chapel and a large amount of pre-fabricated wooden walks were laid. A number of fireplaces were constructed for the Fishing Bridge, Old Faithful and West Thumb campgrounds, A new furnace and heating plant was installed in the Community Building during the winter. Before the end of June the widening of the South Entrance road at the checking station was completed with National Park Service forces.

MAMMOTH SCHOOL

On August 26, 1948, Superintendent Rogers appointed a new School Board for the park, consisting of W. Verde Watson, Chairman, Mrs. Elmer F. Armstrong, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Deate T. White, Member. The school term started on September 7, with Mrs. Alberta Stebbins and Mrs. Mabel Stuart being engaged as teachers.

Through an Act of Congress of June 4, 1948 (Public Law No. 604, 80th Congress) Yellowstone employees for the first time were able to send their children to school at government expense. When the school term started the salaries of the teachers as well as the equipment for the school rooms were to be at the cost of Uncle Sam. In former years it has always been necessary for the residents at Mammoth having children in school to pro-rate among themselves the salaries of the teachers and pay for other operations connected with giving their children an education in the park.

On April 8, 1949, Superintendent Rogers reappointed W. Verde Watson as Chairman of the Yellowstone School Board, whose term had expired; also retaining Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. White, whose terms expire in one and two years, respectively.

A meeting of the Yellowstone Parent Teachers Association was held on May 10, 1949, and new officers were elected for the ensuing year. William G. Proper was elected President, Howard S. Kocher, Vice President, and Mrs. Charles Schmid, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Mammoth School closed for the summer on May 20, 1949.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

Deate T. White, Road Foreman, was appointed on September 28, 1948, as a member of the Yellowstone Safety Committee to succeed Aubrey L. Haines, resigned. The Safety Committee then consisted of W. Leon Evans, Chairman, William G. Proper, Clerk, and Arnold G. Quist and Deate T. White, members. These same persons were reappointed January 17, 1949, to comprise the Safety Committee for 1950.

BOARD OF SURVEY

A new Board of Survey for 1949 was appointed by Acting Superintendent Johnston on January 26, 1949, consisting of Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Chairman, Robert J. Carr, Clerk, Roger H. Miller and Lloyd Seasholtz, with Joseph Joffe and Deate T. White as alternate members. The same membership comprised the board in 1948.

EFFICIENCY RATING COMMITTEE

A new Efficiency Rating Committee for 1949 was appointed by the Superintendent on January 6, 1949, consisting of Superintendent Rogers, Chairman, Assistant Superintendent Johnston and Administrative Assistant Joffe. Chief Ranger Skinner and Park Naturalist Condon were appointed as Alternates.

ABSAROKA CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The regular fall meeting of the Absaroka Conservation Committee was held in the Canteen September 19. Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart, of Montana, Chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting. The same officers were reelected for another year, viz: Congressman D'Ewart, Chairman, Dr. R. A. Hamilton, Vice President and George Kern, Secretary-Treasurer.

The committee held its spring meeting in the park at Mammoth May 15. It was not possible for Chairman D'Ewart to be present so Dr. Hamilton presided. James E. Cole, Regional Biologist, Region Two attended the meeting as a representative of the Region.

DUDE RANCHERS ASSOCIATION

The directors of the Dude Ranchers Association held their regular annual meeting at the Canyon Hotel on September 4, 1948. The association held its annual meeting at Sun Valley, Idaho, October 24-27 and Superintendent Rogers and Administrative Assistant Joffe attended. They also visited at Craters of the Moon National Monument enroute to Sun Valley. Paul Van Cleve, Jr., of Lazy K Bar Ranch, Big Timber, Montana, was elected President of the Dude Ranchers Association to succeed Charles J. Moore. Stan Decker of Cora, Wyoming, was elected Vice President. The association expected to hold its 1949 annual meeting at the Canyon Hotel in Yellowstone National Park.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION

At the regular meeting of the Federal Employees Union, No. 465, held in the Canteen on January 10, 1949, the following officers were elected for 1949: William A. Nyquist, President, Wayne B. Alcorn, Vice President, Robert J. Carr, Treasurer, Betty Lee Proznick, Secretary, John W. Galle, Guard. The Executive Committee elected consisted of: Thomas F. Ela, Walter H. Kittams, Arnold G. Quist, Harvey B. Reynolds and Howard S. Kocher.

Messrs. Condon, Nyquist and Kocher attended the Montana State National Federation of Federal Employees Convention at Missoula on May 21, 1949. Mr. Condon was reelected Vice President of the State organization.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Walter F. Sanders, National Representative, American Federation of Government Employees, Tacoma, Washington, visited the park May 15 and held meetings on the 15th and 16th which resulted in the organization of a Yellowstone Local. The following officers were elected at a meeting held on May 23: Thomas M. Thompson, President, Roger H. Miller, Vice President, Thomas A. Bowman, Secretary-Treasurer and Arnold G. Quist, Guard. Meetings of the organization will be held monthly. The Yellowstone Local is composed mostly of Ungraded employees.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

The Yellowstone Federal Credit Union held its annual meeting and election of officers January 25, 1949. The new Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year were: John W. Jay, Thomas M. Thompson, Charles E. Fuller, Robert J. Carr and Frank T. Hirst. The Credit Committee elected consisted of Arnold G. Quist, Irene Evans and Warren G. Hotchkiss. The Supervisory Committee consisted of William G. Proper, Catharine L. Gillum and Evelyn K. Miller.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CHURCH

The Yellowstone Community Sunday School held a meeting on May 10, 1949, and elected J. Stanley Fillmore, Superintendent for the ensuing year, Dwight Richards, Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. Virginia Hursh, Secretary-Treasurer. Sunday School was conducted each Sunday up to and through June 12.

The full-time religious services for Protestants, Catholics and Latter Day Saints began June 19, 1949, and carried through September 4. Ministers from Livingston and Cody conducted the services during the summer.

A Bible School was conducted by Miss Marjorie Skinner from June 27 through July 1, 1949, in the Mammoth Chapel. It proved highly successful with a total of 44 children participating in the program.

EASTER SUNRISE SERVICES

Easter Sunrise Services were held in the Mammoth Chapel on April 17, 1949, with Reverend E. A. Syms, Episcopal Minister, Livingston, officiating. These Sunrise Services have been an annual event in the Yellowstone for a number of years. On two occasions the services were held on the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATIONS

Registration centers were established in August 1948 in four of the ranger stations of the park for registration of men between the ages of 18 and 25, under the recent Selective Service Act. Registration was accomplished by Protection Division personnel and a total of 567 men were registered from August 30 through September 1.

PARK CENSUS

On August 4, 6 and 8, 1948, members of the Protection Division took a population census of the park, which showed a total average population for the three days of 14,376, which consisted of 3,297 employees and 11,079 visitors. Last year's average for the three days was 14,491, which consisted of 3,292 employees and 11,199 visitors.

Of the 11,079 visitors 2,128 were registered in the hotels, 2,229 in the lodges, 3,220 in the tourist cabins and 3,502 in the automobile campgrounds. The 3,297 employees consisted of 880 in the hotels, 514 in the lodges, 220 in the tourist cabins, 618 National Park Service, 971 belonging to other concessioners, 37 engaged by contractors and 57 with other government agencies and with camping parties in the park.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Ninety-five cases were presented bedore the United States Commissioner during the 1949 fiscal year and a total of $2,382 in fines was assessed with jail sentences imposed in several cases. The cases included 54 for speeding, 14 reckless driving, 2 petty larceny. 1 assault, 8 for violation of fishing regulations, 1 disorderly conduct, 1 creating disturbance, 1 for defacing natural features, 1 for failure to keep dog on leash, 4 for driving into areas other than authorized roads, 3 for drunken driving, 2 for illegal killing of elk, 2 for illegal killing of deer and 1 involved the apprehension of a stolen vehicle. A comparatively large number of petty larceny cases involving theft of property from vehicles and also from employees occurred but it was difficult to apprehend the guilty parties. Special emphasis was given to this problem with the hope that the number of thefts might be reduced and the persons guilty of such thefts apprehended.

ACCIDENTS

The unprecedented heavy travel was no doubt a material factor in the number of motor vehicle accidents which occurred in the park during the fiscal year, although the number was comparatively small when it is considered that some 305,000 motor vehicles traveled the park roads. During the 1949 fiscal year 205 motor vehicle accidents were reported as against 186 for the 1948 fiscal year and 109 for the 1947 fiscal year. Some of the accidents resulted in serious injuries to the occupants of the cars but no fatalities occurred. A reorganization of Protection Division activities during the 1948 season provided for 3 rangers being on duty in the Old Faithful district thermal areas each day, two covering the principal areas on foot while the third visited the other points of interest by car. Protection of visitors from natural hazards, dispensing of information and the prevention of vandalism were effectively handled under the revised plans of operation.

ROAD SAFETY

Recognizing the need for an improved highway traffic program to cope with the problems imposed by constantly increasing motorist visitation, the park adopted and put into operation a new and improved procedure of investigating all road accidents. An improved report form was provided to record pertinent information in a uniform manner and to serve as a guide for investigating officers. The information for

the 1948 calendar year was compiled in a comprehensive report, together with a map showing location of all traffic accidents and the results of traffic volume study by the Wyoming Planning Board. This report is being used to analyze existing problems and work out improved safety measures. Center striping of all major park roads, wide road shoulders, more small parking areas and more patrol cars with increased patrols appear to be most urgently needed.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Despite the removal of 2,837 elk by legalized hunting outside the park, live shipment of 49 animals and natural losses of 300 during the winter of 1948-1949, the northern Yellowstone elk herd will number approximately 11,000 by the fall of 1949, or at least 4,000 more than the seriously deteriorated winter range can support. This is the most serious wildlife management problem faced by the park and can be solved only by a drastic reduction to well below 7,000. Such reduction would encourage improvement of the vegetative cover on the winter range and benefit the other important native animal species which are suffering from severe competition with excessive numbers of elk for winter forage.

Coyote migration investigations by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the northern part of the park and adjacent areas, started in the spring of 1945, have resulted in the tagging of 237 coyotes inside the park and 106 outside the park boundaries. Much valuable information has resulted through recovery of 107 tagged animals and the project is making very satisfactory progress. At least one more year will be required to complete necessary field work.

Only 144 Rocky Mountain Bighorns were counted on the northern winter range during the winter of 1948-1949 and the total park population probably does not exceed 200 of these animals. Since this species is generally declining over most of its primitive range, the unsatisfactory status of bighorns in the park is a matter of serious concern.

BEAR INCIDENTS

It is estimated that 360 black bears and 200 grizzly bears inhabit the park. Reported bear incidents decreased, as only 36 personal injuries and 36 property damages resulted from activities of bears. Three of the 9 bears removed as control measures were grizzlies. Traffic congestion and motor vehicle accidents due to motorists stopping suddenly or parking in the traffic lanes to observe bears and other animals present a safety problem which is being given continued study.

WILDLIFE CENSUS

Enumeration of the principal wildlife species in the park was carried on during those seasons when the animals could be observed to best advantage. Moose and bears were closely observed during the summer months and estimates of their numbers made on the basis of the season's

observations. The large native grazing animals which congregate on the northern range areas during the winter months were counted with great care since accurate census results are essential for use in formulating management programs. More than fifty men participated in the census of the northern Yellowstone elk herd which was conducted during early March. Counters tabulated 9,496 elk and agreed that the results of the undertaking were unusually complete and accurate. An intensive check of the accessible known winter ranges of the Rocky Mountain bighorns resulted in 144 of these animals being seen and observers estimated that a total of 200 inhabit the park. Bison in the Lamar, Pelican Creek, Hayden Valley and Firehole River areas totaled 1,126 and it was estimated that the calf crop would increase this number to approximately 1,300. Populations of some other major species remained generally unchanged: grizzly bears 200, black bears 360, pronghorn 400 and moose 600.

AERIAL COUNT OF BISON

A plane and pilot were engaged from the Belgrade, Montana, airport to carry a park observer on an experimental count of bison in Hayden Valley and the Fountain-Old Faithful area on March 7, 1949. Previously these areas had been censused by men on skis. A total of 367 bison were counted in Hayden Valley, which is very suitable for aerial coverage. This is many more bison than were presumed to be there, thus indicating that previous counts had been rather incomplete. Some difficulty was experienced in counting the bison in the Fountain-Old Faithful area which has considerable wooded cover. Even so, the 147 animals seen compared closely with the count of last year by skiers. The use of a plane for censusing these areas has many advantages and could undoubtedly be used to appraise the size of the Pelican bison herd.

AERIAL COUNT OF TRUMPETER SWAN

The Fish and Wildlife Service furnished a plane and pilot and the Park provided an observer to count the swans in and near Yellowstone Park in August 1948. Incidental observations by men on the ground supplemented aerial coverage and accounted for 5 cygnets not seen from the plane. Coverage of all waters likely used by swans showed at least 49 adults and 13 cygnets within Yellowstone Park and 8 adults and 4 cygnets on waters adjacent to the south boundary. Counting this rare species from a plane appears to be so desirable for several reasons, viz: it involves much fewer man-days, it is actually cheaper when all expenses are considered, and better coverage is attained.

RANGE STUDIES

A photographic study of changes in vegetation on portions of the northern winter range on both the Yellowstone and Gallatin drainages was completed in 1948. Photographs taken as long as 60 years ago were compared with ones of the same sites taken in 1948. In several cases

retrogression could be attributed to excessive grazing pressure by the larger wildlife species, especially elk. Quaking aspen and willow have virtually disappeared from many sites. Cottonwood and juniper are in a precarious condition due to lack of successful reproduction, and sagebrush has been killed out on heavily used portions of the lower Yellowstone range. The photographs proved helpful in convincing members of the Absaroka Conservation Committee of the gravity of the range condition.

Management of the Yellowstone and Gallatin winter ranges is aimed at recovery from the deteriorated soil and vegetation condition which occurred with excessive use for several decades. This necessitates reduction of grazing and trampling below that which obtained during late winter and spring of 1949. Use of the critical portion of the Gallatin range had been too severe by early March, and considerable use was made after that time. Likewise, usage of the critical range in the Yellowstone drainage was beyond that where betterment can commence; in fact, further deterioration could result.

FISHING

The Madison River was closed to fishing at sundown on September 30, 1948. All other streams and lakes remained open until October 15. The 1949 fishing season officially opened on May 30. Several radical changes became effective in the fishing regulations, the most important of which was the reduction of the limit of catch from 10 fish to 5 fish per day per person fishing. Some restrictions were placed on night fishing and the cascades of the Yellowstone River between Lake and Canyon was closed to fishing for a distance of 500 yards.

JACKSON HOLE WILDLIFE PARK DEDICATION

Ceremonies dedicating the new Jackson Hole Wildlife Park at Moran were held at Moran on July 19, 1948. Superintendent Rogers attended these ceremonies with Superintendent McLaughlin of Grand Teton National Park.

PLANE LANDS IN PARK

On August 10, 1948, a plane landed on the East Entrance highway near Squaw Lake. The plane was piloted by Gerald LyVere, of Sacramento, California, who was enroute from West Yellowstone to Red Lodge, Montana, on a crop dusting project when the forced landing occurred. After minor repairs to the plane Mr. LyVere was able to take off the following day.

YELLOWSTONE TRAILS HORSEBACK TOUR

A ten days horseback trip over a portion of the Howard Eaton Trail was conducted by the Yellowstone Trails Ranch, Gardiner, Montana, beginning August 3, 1948. These horseback trips were started in 1947 in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the park and are expected to continue each year.

EARTHQUAKES

A slight earthquake was reported by District Ranger Frank Hirst at Old Faithful at 4.23 p. m., November 9, 1948. Another quake was reported by Mr. Hirst at 12.47 a. m. the next day which woke both him and the Old Faithful winterkeeper. The second shock was more severe than the first but no damage was reported.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONFERENCE

A conference of National Park Service officials was held at Grand Canyon National Park October 4-7, 1948. Superintendent and Mrs. Rogers attended the conference going by way of Grand Teton National Park where they picked up Superintendent and Mrs. McLaughlin, who accompanied them on the trip.

PERSONNEL INSTRUCTION COURSE

Messrs. Condon, Nyquist, Ela, Kowski and Hirst attended the Personnel Instruction Course held in Omaha by the National Park Service from March 14-23. The Yellowstone representatives made an excellent showing in the examination held on the last day of the meeting.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

The Interior Department Personnel Management Conference was held in the Interior Department Building in Washington, D. C. from April 25 to 29, 1949. Administrative Assistant Joffe attended this meeting as the Yellowstone representative and participated in the panel in connection with Employees Interests and Problems.

TRANSFERS

Chief Ranger Francis D. LaNoue was transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park on August 22, 1948, to assume the duties there as Assistant Superintendent. Assistant Chief Ranger Curtis K. Skinner was appointed as Chief Ranger to succeed Mr. LaNoue, effective September 5, 1948. The position of Chief Ranger in the Yellowstone was reallocated from CAF-9 to CAF-11 December 28, 1948.

On August 31, 1948, the Director approved the transfer and promotion of Assistant Chief Ranger Albert E. Elliott to the position of Superintendent, Mount Rushmore National Memorial Park. He entered on duty at Mount Rushmore September 23, 1948.

The transfer and promotion of Charles C. Schmid from the Region Two office to the position of Storekeeper (General), CAF-6, vice Roy B. Kopisch, became effective December 30.

On February 28 Robert S. Hursh, Engineer (Civil), P&S-3, reported for duty by transfer from the Department of the Army in Sacramento, California

On February 24 Breynton R. Finch entered on duty as Assistant Chief Park Ranger by transfer from the position of Superintendent, Colorado National Monument.

The transfer of Harry V. Reynolds, Jr. from Blue Ridge Parkway to Park Ranger, CAF-5, was approved by the Director on March 25, 1949, and became effective April 9, 1949. Reynolds served in the Yellowstone prior to his transfer to Blue Ridge Parkway last May.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Local Civil Service Board, composed of Joseph Joffe, Secretary, William Proper and Ernest Anderson, conducted eleven examinations for the Thirteenth Civil Service Region, including the positions of Stenographer-Typist, Administrative Assistant, Clerk, CAF 1-4, Clerk, CAF 5-6, in all of which 56 persons participated. The Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. announced an examination for Park Ranger on June 21, 1949, the closing date for the filing of applications for which was July 21, 1949. The last examination for Park Ranger was held in 1937.

PBA TELETYPE

On July 5, 1948, the National Park Service started using the PBA teletype at Helena for sending outgoing messages to the Washington Office, the Region Two Office and to various government agencies. This service has proved very successful and resulted in a considerable saving to the government. The messages are sent over the Western Union lines from the park to Helena and the PBA teletype service is used from that point. Incoming messages from the Washington and Region Two offices are teletyped to Helena and sent over the Western Union lines from that point to the park.

SIX DAY WEEK FOR WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES

On July 10, 1948, all construction wage board employees were placed on a six-day week work basis. This was necessary in order to retain many good employees and keep all of them better satisfied with working arrangements as well as to accomplish as much work as possible during the summer season when working conditions are favorable. However, the operation of the six day week and the increase in construction wages necessitated releasing some of the crews at an earlier date in the fall. September 11 was the last day on which the six day week was in effect. On June 12, 1949, construction wage board employees, including blister rust crews, started on a six day week for the 1949 season and the schedule was expected to continue until September 10.

PAY INCREASE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

A pay increase of $330 per annum for all employees under the Classification Act became effective July 11, 1948, in accordance with

Section 301 of the Act to Provide Pay Increases for Government Employees, which Act was approved July 3, 1948. The Act also provided for a retirement deduction of 6 per cent instead of 5 per cent from the salaries of all employees under the Classification Act and became effective July 11, 1948.

WAGE BOARD RATES

New wage board rates for maintenance and construction wage board employees became effective July 25, 1948, in accordance with Wage Board Schedules 6-48 and 7-48, respectively, approved July 23, 1948. The new wages provided increases for most of the positions. On the same date, July 25, new meal rates became effective, viz: 80¢ for single meals and $1.90 per day. These meal rates were approved by the Director on August 2, 1948.

The construction and maintenance wage board rates for 1949 were approved by the Director on May 11, 1949, and went into effect May 15, 1949.

YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY EMPLOYEES RETIRE

Mr. R. J. MacDonald, after more than 40 years of faithful and capable service with the Yellowstone Park Company as Assistant Purchasing Agent and Purchasing Agent, retired at his own request on September 1, 1948. Mr. Henry Steffens succeeded Mr. MacDonald as Purchasing Agent.

Mr. F. E. Kammermeyer, Manager of the Transportation Division for the Yellowstone Park Company, after 30 years of loyal and efficient service, retired at his own request on September 30, 1948. He was succeeded by Peter Hoffman.

BIRTHS

Three persons will be able to claim their birthplace as Yellowstone National Park through having been born in the Mammoth Hospital in the park during the 1949 fiscal year. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. D'Orion Chew, of Gardiner, on July 27, 1948, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Sutherland, of Gardiner, on July 28, and a daughter, Condice Jean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Neil K. Howard, of Gardiner, on August 6.

MARRIAGES

Only one marriage was performed in the park during the 1949 fiscal year. William Boswell and Margaret Davis, employees of Hamilton Stores, Inc. at Old Faithful, were married in the Mammoth Chapel on July 24, 1948.

DEATHS

Only 8 deaths occurred in the park during the fiscal year, one occurring in July 1948, six in August, and one in September. This was an exceedingly small number considering that over a million persons visited the park during this period. The high elevation of the park may have been a contributing factor in some of the cases.

Scott Thompson, 43, horse wrangler for the Yellowstone Park Company, Belgrade, Montana, died of a heart attack at the Canyon on July 7, 1948. On August 2 Mr. Horace B. Garrett, 64, chef at Old Faithful Inn, died at the Mammoth Hospital after a prolonged stay in the hospital following the breaking of his hip early in the season. Mrs. Nellie G. Leach, 61, Brookville, Pennsylvania, died of a heart attack at Old Faithful on August 12. Elizabeth J. Gildenbach, 69, Columbus, Ohio, died at Canyon Lodge of a heart attack August 14. Frank C. Clemens, 69, Houston, Texas, died of a heart attack at Old Faithful August 18. William W. McBride, 63, Denver, Colorado, died of a heart attack at Old Faithful August 24. Ethel Skinner, wife of Assistant Chief Ranger Curtis K. Skinner, died at the Mammoth Hospital on August 19. Funeral services were held in Livingston, Montana, August 21. Albert Elliott, William Nyquist, Lee Coleman, William Chapman, John Jay and Rudolf Grimm, all members of the Protection Division, were pallbearers. Mrs. Josephine Wambam, 61, Williston, North Dakota, died at the Mammoth Hospital of a heart attack on September 6.

An item in the Park County News (Livingston, Montana) July 29, 1948, stated that Mrs. Mary A. Klamer, 79, died recently in San Diego, California. Mrs. Klamer and her husband were former owners of the C. A. Hamilton store at Old Faithful and Mrs. Klamer was a member of the George L. Henderson family who built the old Cottage Hotel at Mammoth, which still stands.

Mrs. Dora M. Stebbins, 59, mother of Walter Stebbins, Mixed Gang Foreman, died at the Lott Hospital in Livingston on August 15.

Mrs. Anna Dale Robinson, widow of former Chief Electrician Charles Dale, who spent many years in the Yellowstone while her husband was Chief Electrician, died in Livingston, Montana, August 19.

Mrs. Alice Benson, sister of Mrs. Horace M. Albright, died in Sacramento, California, on August 21 after a lingering illness. Mrs. Benson visited the park many times when Mr. Albright was superintendent of the park from June 1919 to January 1929.

Reverend C. H. Conner, of Billings, Montana, former pastor of Holbrook Congregational Church in Livingston and father of Stuart Conner, seasonal Park Ranger, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston on September 28 as the result of an automobile accident which occurred

about four miles east of Livingston on September 5. Reverend Conner had driven to the park to get his son following his services as seasonal ranger and the accident occurred when they were returning to Billings.

The father of Mrs. Irene Evans, Telephone Operator, died at Moreland, Idaho, on October 2.

The father of Robert R. Robinson, Jr., Master Mechanic, died in Oakdale, California, October 18.

Mrs. Frank Mattson, mother of Resident Landscape Architect Mattson, died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on January 27, 1949.

Mrs. Edward Swainston, mother of Mrs. Howard Kocher, died at Livingston, Montana, on January 12. Mr. Kocher is employed as an Automotive Mechanic with the National Park Service in the Yellowstone.

"Con" Peterson, long-time resident and businessman of West Yellowstone, Montana, and a staunch supporter and friend of the park was killed in an automobile accident near Pond's Lodge between West Yellowstone and Ashton, Idaho. on January 26.

Mrs. Mary O'Laughlin, 80, one of the Yellowstone old-timers, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston March 27. Mrs. O'Laughlin lived in the park from 1908 to 1933 when her husband, William J. O'Laughlin, who was employed as a Blacksmith and Watchman from 1893 to 1933, retired.

Charles F. Mottz, Highway Engineer, Region Two, Omaha, died in Omaha May 13. Mr. Mottz visited the Yellowstone on a number of occasions in connection with engineering matters. Shortly after World War I he was engaged in engineering work in Livingston and worked on the Carter Bridge four miles south of Livingston.

VISITORS

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, William C. Warne, the Director of the National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Michael W. Straus, three United States Senators, eight United States Congressmen, the Governors of two states and the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Martin W. Clement, visited the park during the 1948 season and received first hand information regarding its operation. The Senators included Glen H. Taylor and Henry C. Dwarshak of Idaho and Zales N. Ecton of Montana. The Congressional group consisted of Norris Poulson and Franck R. Havenner of California, Lowell Stockman of Oregon, A. L. Miller of Nebraska, Walt Horan of Washington, Thomas E. Martin of Iowa, Wright Patman of Texas and Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana who made two visits during the summer. Governors Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming and Val Peterson of Nebraska were the governors who visited the park. Other prominent visitors during

the 1948 season included: Samuel M. Dodd, Chief Budget Examiner, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.; Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, Region Two; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Knopf, New York publishers; Julius Klein, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and member of one of President's committees studying government reorganization; Commadore F. K. Kjolsen, Naval Attache, Danish Embassy, Washington, D. C.; Major General Lewis A. Pick, Division Engineer, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Omaha; Major General Albert E. Brown, U. S. Army; General Batista, former President of Cuba; Robert M. Yoder, Associate Editor, Saturday Evening Post; Harry E. Radcliffe, Vice President, American Nature Association; Brig. General Frank S. Cocheu, U. S. Army, Retired; Colonel Francis C. Endicott, U. S. Army, Retired; Reg Manning, nationally known cartoonist; Ralph E. Bodley, Administrative Assistant to Secretary Ecton of Montana; Steve Trumbull, writer for Miami, Florida Herald; Daniel B. Maher, writer, Times Herald, Washington, D. C.; party of Outdoor Editors sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, including Jim McKenna, Grand Rapids Press; Frank Vestal, Memphis Commercial Journal; Lytton Taylor, St. Paul Dispatch; Andy Anderson, Houston Press; Jack Bell, Washington Post, and Jack Shave, Minneapolis Tribune, A. E. Joscelyn, General Manager, C. B. S. Broadcasting Station, Hollywood, California; Judge Si Rifkind, Federal District Judge, New York City; Judge E. B. Prettyman, Washington, D. C.; Phil S. Bernays, Vice President, Sierra Club of California; Ansel Adams, nationally known photographer and Yosemite concessioner; Captain Karl A. Thieme, U. S. Navy; Harry Stouffer, Manager, National Press Club, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Cordero, Director, Natural History Museum, Montevideo; General David P. Barrows, retired, former President, University of California; Harold P. Fabian, Rockefeller representative in Jackson Hole; F. C. Fourie, head, Department of Commerce, Orange Free State University, South Africa; Dr. L. C. Gratton, Professor, Harvard University and Professor Francis Birch and Dr. George C. Kennedy; Hugh Brown, Clerk, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate; Dr. Gustave E. Lindskog, Professor of Surgery, Yale University; Ernest Corts, photographer for Castle Films; Gene Lester, Saturday Evening Post photographer, Jack Bugas, Vice President, Ford Motor Company and former Yellowstone seasonal ranger; June Haver, Hollywood movie star; Phil Harris, Hollywood movie and radio star; Mrs. Helena S. Pringle, author and writer; Kenneth A. Reid, Secretary, Izaak Walton League of America; M. J. Haezaert, Interim Director, Service for Domestication of Elephants, Brussels, Belgium; Marion Burt Sanford, Associate Editor, Women's Home Companion; Dr. G W. Calver, Congressional physician, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Rapp, British Ambassador to Mexico; Edmund Christopherson, free lance writer; Paula DeSouza, Park Service, Brazil, South America; Roberto R. Frogone, Assistant Superintendent of National Parks and Miguel Angol Cesari, Assistant Chief of Department of Construction, Republic of Argentina; Dr. Olof E. Ryberg, American Scandinavian Foundation, New York City, and Professor T. W. Gevers, Department of Geology, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, Josef Muench, nationally known free lance photographer, whose pictures appear regularly in Ford Magazine, Arizona Highways and other magazines, was a visitor to the park in January.

The first prominont visitor to arrive in May 1949 was Mr. Fred Haas, of Omaha, representing the President of Rotary International at the District Rotary Convention in Livingston. Other May visitors included Madame Gabriall Gerard, Brussels, Belgium, who was gathering material for a book on International Affairs, and Clifton J. Hunt, Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives.

Honorable John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, was one of the early visitors for the 1949 season and four governors, Earle C. Clements of Kentucky, Earl K. Long of Louisiana, W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina and C. A. Robins of Idaho paid visits to the park in June. Other June visitors included James Boyd, Director, Bureau of Mines; Gunnar Thorson, Danish Zoologist, Curator of Zoology, Museum of Copenhagen; Michael Van Breda, Member of Senate and former member National Park Board of Trustees, Union of South Africa; Dr. Walter Timme, prominent New York physician; Paul Light, columnist, St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch and broadcaster; John D. Rockefeller, 3rd; and Bernarr Bates, Travel Editor, Sunset Magazine and former Yellowstone seasonal ranger naturalist.

Yellowstone National Park Permanent Personnel

1949 FISCAL YEAR

For ready reference the names of Yellowstone Park employees on duty during the period covered by this report are given below (alphabetically):

Helen M. Abbie, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
Lester C. Abbie, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Wayne B. Alcorn, Park Naturalist, P&S-2
Elizabeth B. Allan, Telephone Operator, CAF-2
Eri A. Allan, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
Andrew A. Alley, Warehouseman, CAF-3
Ernest R. I. Anderson, Chief Clerk, CAF-9
Frank H. Anderson, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
Elmer F. Armstrong, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded
Roy L. Armstrong, Warehouseman-Truck Driver, CPC-5
William G. Armstrong, Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded (Designation changed from Fireman (Low Pressure), July 25, 1948)
Everette L. Arnold, Park Ranger, CAF-5
John Bauman, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
Wyman P. Benson, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
Herman R. Biastoch, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
William A. Biastoch, Property Clerk, CAF-4 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), October 26, 1948)
Thomas A. Bowman, Carpenter Foreman, Ungraded
Homer I. Brent, Park Ranger, CAF-5 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (e) (2), August 8, 1948)
Besse M. Carr, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-3
Robert J. Carr, Property Clerk, CAF-4
William S. Chapman, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CAF-9 (Promoted from CPC-10 to CAF-9, February 2, 1949)
Willard M. Chase, Purchasing Assistant, CAF-7
Lee L. Coleman, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
James L. Collins, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Resigned September 3, 1948)
Robert W. Condie, Packer Foreman, Ungraded
David de L. Condon, Park Naturalist, P&S-4 (Chief Park Naturalist)
Almon E. Dowing, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded

Gerard Doezie, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Transferred to Everglades National Park, July 1, 1948)
Thomas F. Ela, District Park Ranger, CAF-7 (Promoted from Park Ranger, CPC-7, February 9, 1949)
Albert E. Elliott, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CPC-10 (Transferred to Mount Rushmore National Memorial, September 23, 1948)
William L. England, Guard, CPC-4
Harold J. Estey, Park Ranger, CAF-5 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (e) (2), September 5, 1948)
Irene C. Evans, Telephone Operator, CAF-2
W. Leon Evans, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CAF-9 (Promoted from CPC-10 to CAF-9, February 2, 1949)
J. Stanley Fillmore, Storekeeper (General), CAF-5 (Promoted from Storekeeper (General), CAF-4, October 22, 1948)
Breynton R. Finch, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CAF-9 (Transferred from Colorado National Monument, February 24, 1949)
Foster R. Freeman, Park Ranger, CAF-5 (Temporary Applintment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), May 9, 1949)
Charles E. Fuller, Fiscal Accountant, CAF-7 (Promoted from Fiscal Accounting Clerk, CAF-6, October 17, 1948)
John W. Galle, Warehouseman-Truck Driver, CAF-3 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (a), October 17, 1948)
Catherine L. Gillum, Accounting Clerk, CAF-5
Rudolf L. Grimm, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
Aubrey L. Haines, Engineer (Civil), P&S-2 (Resigned September 17, 1948)
Ruben O. Hart, Park Ranger, CAF-6 (Promoted from CAF-5 to CAF-6, February 9, 1949)
Dennis E. Hess, Park Ranger, CAF-6 (Promoted from CAF-5 to CAF-6, February 9, 1949)
Alice D. Hirst, Clerk Cashier, CAF-5 (Resigned June 10, 1949)
Frank T. Hirst, District Park Ranger, CAF-7 (Promoted from Park Ranger, CPC-7, July 26, 1948)
Earl M. Hochstrasser, Blacksmith, Ungraded
Warren D. Hotchkiss, Pay Roll Clerk, CAF-4 (Promoted from Warehouseman-Truck Driver, October 17, 1948)
Robert S. Hursh, Engineer (Civil), P&S-3 (Transferred from Department of the Army, Sacramento, California, February 20, 1949)
Arthur Jacobson, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
John W. Jay, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CAF-9 (Promoted from District Park Ranger, CAF-7, February 6, 1949)
Aleda C. Joffe, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
Joseph Joffe, Administrative Assistant, CAF-9
Fred T. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, CAF-12
Merritt S. Johnston, Park Ranger, CAF-5
James C. Kimberlin, Buffalo Herder, CPC-6
Walter H. Kittams, Biologist, P&S-3
Howard S Kocher, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Roy B. Kopisch, Storekeeper (General), CAF-6 (Transferred from Veterans Administration, Sheridan, Wyoming, August 22, 1948. Transferred to Department of Air Force, Fort Warren, Wyoming, November 19, 1948)

Frank F. Kowski, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
Francis D. LaNoue, Chief Park Ranger, CAF-9 (Transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park, August 22, 1948)
Robert S. Luntey, Park Ranger, CAF-5 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (e) (2), September 5, 1948)
Charles R. Manning, Truck Driver, (H.D.) Maintenance, Ungraded
William C. Mardis, Carpenter, Ungraded
Ethel L. McDanal, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
George McMullin, Electrician Foreman, Ungraded
Evelyn K. Miller, Secretary (Stenography), CAF-5 (Promoted from Secretary (Stenography), CAF-4, May 6, 1949)
Roger H. Miller, Shop Foreman, Ungraded (Designation changed and wages adjusted, May 15, 1949)
A. Irene Minish, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
Lawrence Murray, Electrician, Ungraded
Dan S. Nelson, Park Ranger, CAF-6 (Promoted from CAF-5 to CAF-6, February 9, 1949)
Fred J. Nissen, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
William A. Nyquist, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
James F. O'Connor, Pay Roll Clerk, CAF-4 (Resigned October 8, 1948)
Raymond T. O'Donnell, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded (Resigned September 17, 1948)
William A. Olson, Painter, Ungraded
David W. Pierson, Buffalo Keeper, CPC-7
Ludwik Pilch, Janitor, CPC-3
William G. Proper, Personnel Clerk, CAF-5
Betty Lee Proznick, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Arnold G. Quist, Plumber, Ungraded
Charles M. Rector, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
Ralph Reed, Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded (Designation changed from Fireman (Low Pressure) July 25, 1948)
Harry V. Reynolds, Park Ranger, CAF-5 (Transferred from Blue Ridge Parkway, April 9, 1949)
Harvey B. Reynolds, Park Ranger, CAF-6 (Promoted from CAF-5 to CAF-6, February 9, 1949)
Dwight E. Richards, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Robert H. Robinson, Park Ranger, CAF-5
Robert R. Robinson, Jr., Master Mechanic, CAF-8
Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent, CAF-13
Charles C. Schmid, Storekeeper (General), CAF-6 (Transferred from Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, December 30, 1948)
Julia K. Seasholtz, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Lloyd W. Seasholtz, Electrician, CPC-10
Michael Sedar, Park Ranger, CAF-5 (Resigned August 31, 1948)
Leonard A. Selle, Janitor, CPC-5
Curtis K. Skinner, Chief Park Ranger, CAF-11 (Promoted from Assistant Chief Park Ranger, CPC-10, September 5, 1948. Position reallocated, CAF-11, December 28, 1948)
Agnes E. Stanton, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4
Willis Stanton, Payroll Supervisor, CAF-5

Walter W. Stebbins, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded
Alene R. Stevens, Telephone Operator, CAF-2, WAE
DeLyle R. Stevens, District Park Ranger, CAF-7
Andrew E. Stewart, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment), Ungraded
Thomas M. Thompson, Painter Foreman, Ungraded
Lawrence W. Vickrey, Fiscal Accounting Clerk (Cashier), CAF-5 (Promoted from Fiscal Accounting Clerk, CAF-4, June 12, 1949)
Boris T. Vladimiroff, Park Ranger, CAF-5
W. Verde Watson, Park Naturalist, P&S-2
Joe J. Way, Park Ranger, CAF-5
Deate T. White, Supervisor, Construction and Maintenance (Roads), P&S-3 (Promoted from Road Foreman, CPC-10, December 26, 1948)
William Wiggins, Sanitation Officer, CAF-9
Lloyd R. Winkle, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment), Ungraded
Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Engineer (Civil), P&S-4
Icel Wright, Telephone Operator, CAF-2
William A. Wright, Storekeeper (General), CAF-7
Paul V. Wykert, Park Ranger, CAF-5

-ooOoo-

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

1950

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

EDMUND B. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT

ANNUAL REPORT

Yellowstone National Park

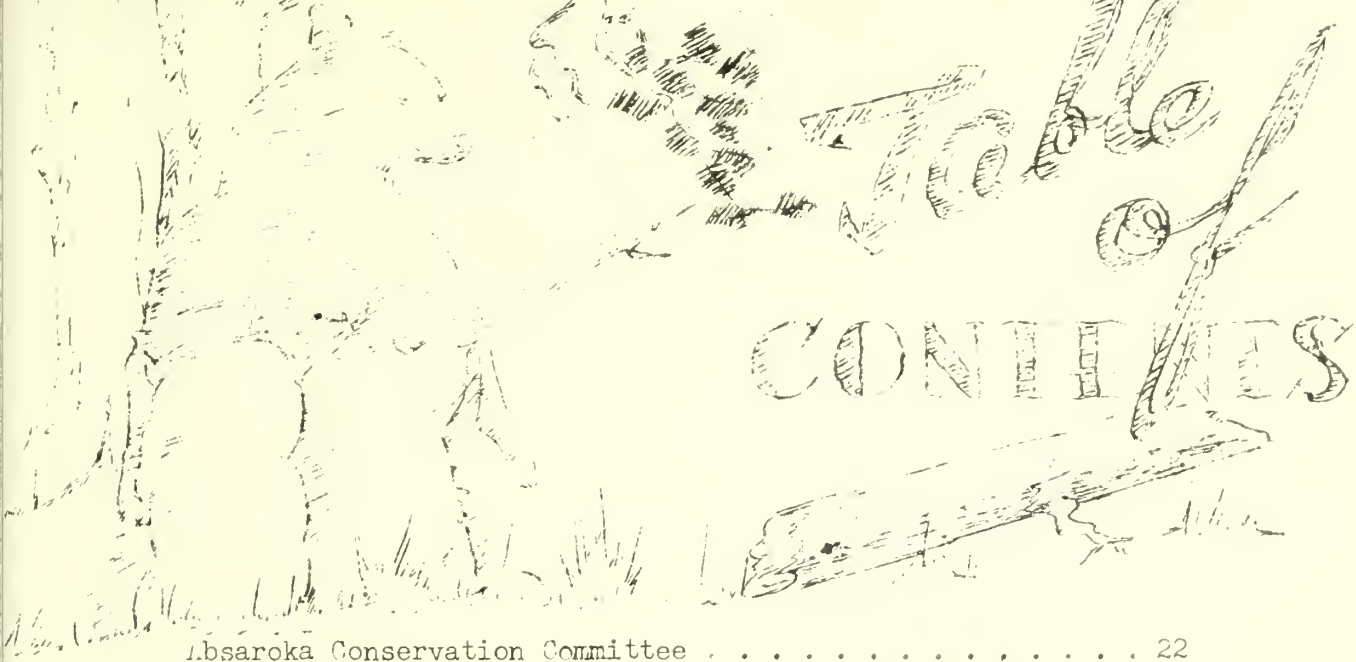
1949

Beginning with the year 1927 it became necessary to mimeograph the report of the park superintendents and the Yellowstone report was mimeographed from that year through 1945. For 1946, 1947 and 1948 the report was multilithed by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. For 1949 and again this year it is being mimeographed.

Fifty copies of the Yellowstone report have been prepared for historical and archive purposes and for distribution to collectors of Yellowstone literature.

This report has been prepared by Administrative Assistant Joseph Joffe; the illustrations are the work of Supervisory Park Ranger Dennis E. Hess.

EDMUND B. ROGERS
SUPERINTENDENT



Absaroka Conservation Committee 22
Accidents and Public Safety 25
Accidents, Hot Pool 26
Aerial Census of Bison. 28
American Federation of Government Employees 24
American Society of Mammalogists Meeting. 23
Appropriations. 6
Arnold Hague Tree Removed 32

Births. 33
Bison, Aerial Census of 28
Blister Rust Control, White Pine. 13
Board of Survey 22
Building Fire Protection. 14
Bus Accident, Yellowstone Park Company. 26

Cash Registers, Entrance Station. 11
Census Enumeration, 1950. 25
Census, Park. 24
Checking Station Burglary 25
Church and Sunday School. 24
Civil Service Examinations. 31
Complaints and Compliments. 9
Compliments and Complaints. 9
Concessioners 6
Construction. 20

Deaths. 34
Dude Ranchers Association 22

Efficiency Rating Committee 22
Entrance Station Cash Registers 11

Federal Classification Act. 31
Federal Credit Union. 24
Federal Employees Union 23
Fishing 30
Fish Resources, Management and Protection of. 29
Forest Fires. 13

Gardiner School 21
Golden Wedding Celebration. 32

Hot Pool Accidents. 26

Independence Savings Bond Drive 33
In-Service Training 11
Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee 23

Johnston on Assignment in Washington. 31

Law Enforcement 25
Legislative History of National Park Service Areas. 31

Maintenance 17
Mammals, Status of the Larger 27
Mammoth Lodge Razed 9
Mammoth School. 21
Management and Protection of Fish Resources 29
Marriages 33
Meal Rate Schedule. 32
Montana Advisory Council on Outdoor Recreation. 23
Montana Wildlife Federation Meeting 23
Motor Vehicle License Fee 11

National Ski Association Meeting. 23
Naturalist Division 15
New West Yellowstone Airport. 32

Park Census 24
Permanent Personnel 38
Plane Lands in Park 30
Publicity 10

Range Studies 28
Revenues, ... 6

Safety Committee. 22
Secretary Krug Resigns. 32
Status of the Larger Mammals. 27
Sunday School and Church. 24

Transfers 30
Travel. 3
Trumpeter Swan Census 28

Visitors 35

Weather 1
West Yellowstone Airport. 32
White Pine Blister Rust Control 13
Wildlife Control Operations 28

Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. 16

ANNUAL REPORT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

- 1 9 5 0 -

Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent

Up to 1934 the report of the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park covered the construction season and included the period from October 1 through September 30. The 1934 report covered the period from October 1, 1933 through June 30, 1934, and subsequent reports have covered the fiscal year periods. This report, therefore, for 1950 covers the fiscal year July 1, 1949 through June 30, 1950.

The Superintendent's report for 1950, as was the case from 1942 to 1949, inclusive, was considerably curtailed as the requirements from the Washington office no longer call for details of various activities, but only the highlights of protection, development, visitor use, etcetera. The Superintendent's report is no longer needed in detail for inclusion in the Director's brief report to the Secretary of the Interior but this more detailed mimeographed report is prepared in order that continuity of annual reports be not broken for historical and archive purposes.

WEATHER

The weather during July 1949 was characterized by unusual dryness. Total precipitation at Mammoth was 0.50" as compared to the July mean of 1.29" and the 0.96" average for the previous five years. The lack of moisture was reflected in the rapid rise of the fire danger rate after the middle of July. The maximum temperature of 89° was recorded on the last two days of the month and compares closely with the previous five year average of 87.4°. The minimum temperature of 33° was recorded on the 21st and was below the previous five year average of 29°. This unusually low minimum was caused by conditions which produced snowfall over most of the central and southern portions of the park. The weather during August was again characterized by unusual dryness. Total precipitation at Mammoth was 0.56" as compared to the August mean of 1.21" and 1.43" average of the previous five years. The maximum temperature of 95° was recorded on August 15 and was noticeably higher than the previous five year average of 86°. The minimum temperature of 34° was recorded on the 13th and compares closely to the previous five year average of 32.6°. Lack of moisture and high temperatures were reflected in the high level of the fire danger ratings and in the increased incidence of forest fires. Increasing damp and cool weather prevailed during September as a contrast to the hot and dry weather during August. Daily precipitation in the form of rain and snow occurred from the 3rd through the 13th with additional rain and snow falling the latter part of the month. The change in weather

from the hot dry days of August reduced the fire hazard which had existed during most of August. A maximum temperature of 82° was recorded on August 1 with a minimum temperature of 27° on the 12th. Total precipitation at Mammoth for the month was 2.20" as compared with 1.16" in 1948, 2.73" in 1947, 1.90" in 1946 and 1.92" in 1945. The first major snowstorm of the winter started on October 5 and continued for three days resulting in 12 inches of snow at headquarters with slightly lower amounts in the interior of the park. Generally fair weather then prevailed until the 17th when snow again occurred and continued through the 21st. Fair weather then lasted until the end of the month except for slight precipitation the last three days of the month. Total precipitation for Mammoth for October was 1.85" as compared with 0.30" in 1948, 0.78" in 1947, 3.34" in 1946, 0.47" in 1945 and 0.89" in 1944. The maximum temperature of 65° was recorded on the 4th with a minimum of 11° on the 19th. By the end of the month the majority of the snow at the lower elevations had largely melted and the roads were again in fairly good condition. Unseasonable warm weather with very light precipitation characterized the weather in November. Light precipitation in the form of rain and snow fell on the 8th, 12th, 23rd and 24th. Total precipitation for the month was 0.81" as compared with 2.50" in 1948, 1.32" in 1947, 1.64" in 1946, 1.59" in 1945 and 1.67" in 1944. The maximum temperature recorded was 62° on the 3rd, 5th and 6th and a minimum of 21° on the 16th, 20th and 29th. Maximum temperatures ranged throughout the month from 40° to 62° with the minimum average being only slightly below freezing. At the end of November there was practically no snow on the north section of the park except in the higher elevations and in shaded areas and comparatively light snow in the interior of the park. December turned out to be a cloudy month and frequent small snowstorms occurred. Most of the snow fell in small amounts and at the end of the month there was only five inches on the ground. There was some snow recorded on 28 days of the month. Much of the deposited precipitation drifted badly in the local area, making it difficult to change the total depth. Precipitation totaled 1.03" for the period. The maximum temperature was 43° on the 29th. The minimum temperature was -12° on the 20th. The average maximum temperature was 29.7° and the average minimum temperature was 12.97°. January weather was characterized by strong winds and cloudy days with above average temperatures. Thirteen days were recorded with below zero temperatures and from the 18th through the 24th the maximum range was 31° to 43°. The unusually warm period during which time rain was recorded caused the snow to settle rapidly and also melt and disappear on the exposed and open areas. The total depth of snow on the ground at park headquarters at the end of the month was 9 inches. The total precipitation for January was 2.32" as compared with 1.15" in 1949, 1.33" in 1948, 0.63" in 1947, 1.13" in 1946, 3.46" in 1945 and 3.99" in 1944. Unusually warm weather prevailed during the entire month of February with only three days with below zero temperatures being recorded which is believed to be a record for warm weather for February. The precipitation also was below normal for the month. A maximum temperature of 56° was recorded on the 26th

with a minimum of -10° on the 3rd. Total precipitation was 0.65" as compared with 1.76" in 1949, 1.21" in 1948, 1.02" in 1947, 0.94" in 1946, 0.56" in 1945 and 1.42" in 1944. Snow depths recorded at the end of February showed 102" at Cascade, 22" at Gallatin, 9" at Lamar, 4" at Mammoth, 34" at Northeast Entrance, 48" at Snake River, 18" at Tower Falls and 46" at West Yellowstone. The month of March was characterized by weather typical of this time of the year, with considerable variance of temperatures and blustery periods with intermittal snow storms of great intensity. The maximum temperature recording during March at Mammoth was observed on the 6th, with a reading of 51° and a minimum temperature of -17° on the 11th. Precipitation for the month totaled 1.60" as compared with 0.87" in 1949, 1.46" in 1948, 1.35" in 1947 and 2.56" in 1946. Snow depths at various points at the end of the month were 4.87" at Mammoth, 18" at Tower Falls, 5" at Lamar, 33" at Northeast, 44.5" at Lake, 146" at Lewis River Divide, 61" at Snake River, 51" at Old Faithful, 49" at West Yellowstone, 109" at Cascade and 25" at Gallatin. Generally cool and stormy weather prevailed during April with precipitation falling on fourteen days. Only nine days were reported as clear. Unusually severe storms for April occurred during the latter part of the month when normally fair weather would be expected. Total precipitation for April amounted to 1.79" as compared with 0.76" in 1949, 1.17" in 1948, 1.09" in 1947 and 0.36" in 1946. The maximum temperature of 62° occurred on the 21st with a minimum of 8° on the 30th. Snow depths at various points at the end of April were Canyon 49.4", Lake 34.2", East Entrance 13.3", Sylvan Pass 108", Lewis River Divide 110", South Entrance 24". The snow was packed hard with layers of ice alternating with layers of packed snow. This condition coupled with continued cold weather slowed considerably the snow removal from park roads. Below average temperatures and precipitation prevailed at Mammoth during May as compared to the same month last year. Precipitation totaled 1.32" as compared to last year's 1.36". Unusually cold winds occurred during most of the month when normally fair to normal weather exists. The maximum temperature of 73° occurred on the 22nd and 27th with a minimum of 18° on the 5th. Considerable snow still remained on the main plateau area and higher peaks. The general temperatures throughout June were fairly constant and near normal for the period with a few exceptions. Snowstorms occurred on the 2nd and 8th and a greater than normal amount of snow remained in the higher elevations throughout the month. Precipitation was below normal with 1.78" as compared with 2.08" in 1949, 3.25" in 1948 and 4.79" in 1947. The maximum temperature of 82° was recorded on the 30th and the minimum temperature of 27° was recorded on the 3rd.

TRAVEL

Yellowstone set a new all-time record for travel with the closing of the travel year on September 30, 1949. A total of 1,133,516 persons were checked in at the five park gateways for the period from October 1, 1948 through September 30, 1949, as against 1,013,531 persons for the

same period the previous travel year, showing an increase of 11.8 per cent. For the second time in the history of the park more than a million persons entered during a travel year, the millionth visitor this year being recorded on August 29 while last year the millionth visitor came into the park on September 23.

From the travel picture during the past winter it was apparent that Yellowstone and the other National Park Service areas might see a decline in their travel but the heavy visitation which had been in evidence since the war continued during 1949 and by the end of June more than a quarter million persons had already entered the park - 253,649 as against 222,661 for the same period the previous year, an increase of 14.0 per cent. July travel, with a daily average of 12,464, showed an increase of 16.2 per cent over the previous July while August, with a daily average of 12,283 persons, was 8.6 per cent ahead of the previous August. September, which for the second straight year experienced beautiful weather with very few uncomfortable days and with ideal conditions for travel, showed a daily average of 3,757 and an increase of 4.4 per cent over September last year.

Two additional all-time records were established in July when a new entry record for a single day was set on July 3 and a new record for the three days Independence Day holiday was recorded. Twenty thousand and forty six persons were checked in on July 3 as against the previous record of 17,830 persons recorded on July 4, 1947. July 4, 1948 recorded 17,186 persons. For the three days holiday period, July 2, 3 and 4, a total of 49,472 persons entered the park. The previous record was established in 1948 when 43,544 persons entered on July 3, 4 and 5.

The park buses operated to transport the 18,760 persons who came to the park by train, air or bus, which visitors constituted only 1.66 per cent of the total park visitation and was 733 persons or 3.8 per cent less than in 1948. Commercial air travel into the West Yellowstone airport was discontinued in 1948 and the closest air field bringing passengers to the park was at Bozeman, Montana. Some air visitors were delivered to the park from the Jackson, Wyoming air field while others were brought from the Billings airport by train or bus.

Three hundred forty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six motor vehicles were checked in at the park gates during 1949 as compared to 304,919 during 1948 and 283,320 during 1947, an increase of 12.1 per cent and 20.6 per cent, respectively.

Of the various modes of travel 16,007 persons came to the park by train, 2,753 by bus, none by plane, and 1,114,756 by their own transportation, which included 1,113,038 by private automobile, 634 miscellaneous and 1,084 by motorcycle. Of the 1,113,038 persons entering by private automobile 883,925 came in for the season for the first time and 229,113 were recorded as re-entries, having made more than one trip. The 1949 season showed a registration of 39 pack horse parties and 218 via horseback.

The post- and pre-season travel for 1949 was considered from October 1, 1948 through May 31, 1949, and amounted to 59,559 visitors and 20,307 motor vehicles. Covering the same period in 1948 a total of 51,492 visitors and 18,816 motor vehicles were recorded, an increase of 15.7 and 7.9 per cent, respectively.

This year as during the past two years statistics on the number of fish reported caught in the park were not kept and no record was maintained of exit travel due to increased travel, limited personnel and the 40 hour week which was applicable to government employees.

The number of house trailers checked in during the 1949 travel year exceeded the number for 1948 but was less than 1947. A total of 5,333 house trailers were brought into the park in 1949 as against 5,139 in 1948 and 5,495 in 1947. There has been a marked increase in house trailer use of the park since the war. In 1941 a total of 1,479 house trailers were brought into the park, 1,711 in 1940 and 1,782 in 1939. A total of 2,007 boats were brought into the park during 1949 for use on park waters.

A check of campgrounds showed a figure of 243,844 for the season, as compared with 322,055 for 1948 and 206,447 for 1947.

The west entrance continued to be the most popular gateway with 386,574 visitors as compared with 343,437 for 1948, an increase of 12.6 per cent. East was again second with 310,248 visitors as against 300,020 for 1948, an increase of 3.5 per cent. South gate was again third with 207,299 visitors as against 180,401 for 1948, an increase of 14.9 per cent; north gate fourth with 137,713 as against 110,964 for 1948, an increase of 24.1 per cent, and northeast was fifth with 91,682 visitors for 1949 as compared with 78,709 for 1948, an increase of 16.5 per cent. The order of standing by entrances was the same as for 1948 but while the north entrance showed a loss in 1948 as against 1947 it showed the largest percentage of increase for 1949 as against 1948, 24.1 per cent. The northeast entrance reported the second largest percentage of increase, 16.5; the south was third with 14.9 per cent; the west fourth with 12.6 per cent and the east last with 3.5 per cent.

Due to the shortage of personnel, in order to speed up operations at the various gateways and because each year the classification of travel by states shows the various states in pretty much the same order, the keeping of such records was dispensed with for the 1949 season. However, a check of automobiles entering the park during the weeks of July 11-15 and August 15-19 showed California motorists at the top of the list, Illinois second, Iowa third, Washington fourth, Utah fifth, Montana sixth, Minnesota seventh, Texas eighth, Idaho ninth and Michigan tenth. Last year complete statistics showing classification by states had California in the lead with the rest of the first ten including Illinois, Montana, Utah, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio in the order named.

When the 1950 season got underway it was apparent that another big travel year was in store for the park. By the end of June 1950 travel for the travel year, beginning October 1, 1949, had reached a total of 243,388 people as compared with 253,649 for the same period the previous year, a loss of 4.0 per cent. This loss in travel was attributed to the fact that the South Entrance was not open to travel until June 5 and the Northeast Entrance until June 15 and some interior roads the first week in June. Unfavorable weather the first part of June with two snowstorms adversely affected travel.

REVENUES

Revenues for the 1950 fiscal year totaled $826,141.01, exceeding those of any previous year. The previous high was 1949 when $820,156.59 was taken in. Of the total revenues $714,260.50 resulted from the collection of the Yellowstone motor vehicle fee and $61,837.82 was from business concessions. Other large items of revenue included sale of electric current $26,350.85, sale of water $9,979.46, garbage disposal $6,266.34 and rental of telephone and telegraph facilities $2,934.60.

APPROPRIATIONS

The following amounts were appropriated for expenditure by Yellowstone National Park during the 1950 fiscal year.

140/1100.051 National Park Service, 1950 & 1951 (Fires)	$175,567.61
1401000.051 National Park Service, 1950 (Fires & Emerg. Rehab.)	1,345.42
1401000.100 National Park Service, 1950 (APM & FP&EP)	561,448.88
1406690 Proceeds from Sales, Motor Propelled Vehicles, etc., Department of Interior, 1950	1,504.00
14-1202258(5).030 Control of Forest Pests, Department of Agriculture (Transfer to Interior), 1950	33,650.00
14X1010.001 Roads & Trails, National Park Service	663,622.11
14X1018.001 Physical Improvements, Buildings & Utilities, National Park Service	173,700.00
14X1029.011 Roads, Trails, Utilities & Buildings, National Park Service (R & T Maintenance)	129,549.17
14X1029.021 Roads, Trails, Utilities & Buildings, National Park Service (Construction)	75,860.58
14X6663 Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park	17,516.55
	$1,833,764.32

CONCESSIONERS

No favorable applications were received in response to the press release sent out on June 15, 1949 to the park's mailing list advising of the expiration of the Old Faithful Swimming Pool contract and inviting applications for construction and operation of a new pool.

With an average of 12,464 persons entering the park each day during July and with a maximum of 7,800 accommodations being available in the hotels, lodges and tourist cabins, it was not possible to accommodate all of the persons seeking accommodations in the park and many visitors had to sleep in their cars or leave the park to seek accommodations outside. The lodges and tourist cabins in each location are the first accommodations to be filled but on some nights the higher priced hotel rooms were not all used. The same conditions existed during the heavy travel of August.

Camp Roosevelt closed after breakfast September 1 and Lake Hotel the same day. Mammoth tourist cabins, swimming pool, Lake Lodge dining room, Canyon Lodge, West Thumb cafeteria and tourist cabins and boat house all closed September 6. On September 10 Old Faithful Lodge dining room closed after breakfast and the saddle horse service throughout the park discontinued. Mammoth Hotel dining room and grill closed after dinner September 11, Old Faithful Inn and Canyon Hotel after lunch. Also, bus and telegraph service were discontinued and Lake Lodge closed September 11. Mammoth and Canyon repair shops and Canyon tourist cabins and cafeteria closed September 12. Old Faithful Lodge cabins and Fishing Bridge boathouse closed September 15. Mammoth Hotel closed September 20. On September 30 the Fishing Bridge tourist cabins, cafeteria and garage closed. The Mammoth Hospital closed September 10. Dr. Norman C. Carlson remained as Resident Physician. The Yellowstone Park Company closed its offices at Mammoth October 3, part of the force moving to Gardiner and part to Helena. The Gardiner offices were moved to Helena October 25. The Old Faithful tourist cabins and cafeteria and garage closed after breakfast October 14. Hamilton store at Lake closed October 13 and the store at Old Faithful closed October 31. The general store at Mammoth remained open throughout the winter.

The Yellowstone Park Company by the end of October had completed a boiler house and recreational hall (metal) and installed propane tanks at West Thumb, worked on water and sewer system at Lake Hotel and boiler house at Fishing Bridge and had done some work on the Mammoth laundry building. Work was resumed on this building on April 17, 1950.

The Yellowstone Park Service Stations placed a new 5,000 gallon tank at the Mammoth Service Station during the fall.

The Directors of the Yellowstone Park Company met in Helena November 5, 1949 and elected John Q. Nichols as Director, First Vice President and Assistant to the President due to the death of Mrs. Adelaide D. Child. Huntley Child, Jr. was elected Second Vice President and Manager of the Lodge and Camps Division due to the retirement of Second Vice President Vernon Goodwin.

The Yellowstone Park Company crew working at the Lake Hotel discontinued its operations on November 17. On the same date a crew started tearing down the Mammoth Lodge, which was constructed in 1922.

The Secretary approved on December 30, 1949 an amendment to the concessioners labor regulations continuing to March 31, 1950 one and one-fourth times the regular pay for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week. On April 25, 1950 the Secretary of the Interior approved an amendment to the concessioners labor regulations establishing a 48 hours regular work week with time and one-half for overtime to become effective May 1, 1950.

On February 20, 1950 the Yellowstone Park Company advised definitely that it would not operate the Mammoth Swimming Pool during the 1950 season and that it contemplated tearing down the building in the fall. On March 8, 1950 Acting Director Demaray approved the Yellowstone Park Company's recommendation that it not open the Mammoth Swimming Pool for the 1950 season; also that the structure be demolished and the site cleared during the fall. The Company's recommendation was made due to the numerous improvements required by the U S. Public Health Service. Demolition was started on May 2.

Hamilton Stores, Inc. crew arrived in the park April 25 and proceeded to Old Faithful to open their store there and take care of visitors who were permitted to travel on the west side of the park beginning April 28.

The Old Faithful Swimming Pool was not reopened for the 1950 season and the concessioner, C. A. Hamilton, had been requested to demolish the building. With the Mammoth Swimming Pool torn down and the Old Faithful Pool closed there was no swimming pool open in the park for visitors and employees.

Old Faithful cafeteria, tourist cabins and repair shop opened for the season on May 10. Canyon store opened for business May 20, Fishing Bridge tourist cabins, cafeteria and repair shop May 22, Mammoth Coffee Shop May 25, and Canyon cafeteria, tourist cabins and repair garage May 27. Boats were available at Lake and Thumb beginning May 30 when the fishing season opened but the Lake was still frozen over and boats could not be placed in the water. A nurse was assigned to Old Faithful on May 16 and to Fishing Bridge May 22. Mammoth tourist cabins and Mammoth repair shop were opened June 3; also the cabins but no meals at Old Faithful and Lake Lodges. The Canyon Lodge cabins were opened on June 10 but no meals were served. The Mammoth cottages also opened on that date. Mammoth Grill and Old Faithful, Lake and Canyon Lodge dining rooms opened June 12. Old Faithful Inn started taking in guests June 13 and the Thumb cafeteria opened the same date. Mammoth cafeteria opened June 15. Old Faithful, Mammoth and Canyon Hotels officially opened June 19 but these operations had been actually open several days previous to take care of large Shrine parties. Saddle horses became available June 19. Trains to the various entrances started delivering their passengers on June 19 and the park buses started operations on that date. Camp Roosevelt and Lake Hotel opened June 20 but the cottages in connection with the Lake Hotel were not expected to be in operation until about the middle of July.

The price of gasoline was increased in the park effective June 1, making the cost of regular gas at Mammoth and Camp Roosevelt 30½¢, at Canyon 31¢ and at other points in the park 31½¢. Ethyl gasoline was 2¢ higher at each point.

MAMMOTH LODGE RAZED

On November 17, 1949 a crew for the Yellowstone Park Company started tearing down the Mammoth Lodge, which was constructed in 1922. The dismantling of the interior of the lodge had been in progress for several weeks prior to that date. The laundry in this building will be allowed to remain until the new laundry in connection with the Mammoth Hotel is constructed.

COMPLAINTS AND COMPLIMENTS

When it is considered that 1,133,516 persons visited Yellowstone during the travel year 1949 the number of both written complaints and compliments is extremely small but it is gratifying that of the 115 received there were twice as many complimentary statements as there were complaints. It is not unusual for people to complain and this is even more so in a national park where visitors are encouraged through the park's literature and in talks by ranger naturalists to call unsatisfactory conditions to the attention of the superintendent. Due to lack of sufficient personnel and limited appropriations it has not been possible for the park to correct some of its unsatisfactory conditions which result in complaints. Also, it is not possible to keep the more than 3,000 employees in the park in line at all times and there are bound to be occasions of alleged discourtesy, particularly when the patience of some of the employees is taxed in handling so many visitors. As it is necessary that all construction and maintenance work on park roads be done during the travel season the conditions occasioned by such work naturally lead to some justifiable criticism. The accommodations in the park have not kept pace with the tremendous increase in travel since the war and there are naturally disappointments in not being able to get accommodations and also with some of the accommodations obtained.

Only 28 complaints were registered in writing against the various Yellowstone concessioners, which included 1 against the high rate of cabin accommodations, 3 against lack of cabin accommodations, 8 as to unsatisfactory condition of accommodations, 1 lack of bathing facilities, 1 against cost of meals, 1 as to quantity and quality of meals, 1 concerning high cost of food supplies, 2 against rate for transportation, 1 as to service and information on transportation, 2 for charges and services at garages, 3 for miscellaneous services and 4 as to the discourtesy and indifference of concessioner employees. Ten complaints were registered in writing against National Park Service operations, including 1 concerning camping facilities, 1 against the closing of the bear show at Canyon, 1 regarding road maps and signs, 1 as to insufficient and misleading information, 4 concerning the condition, obstruction and closing of roads, 1 against the obstruction and condition of trails and 1 concerning the enforcement of regulations.

On the other hand 77 persons took time out from their busy daily lives to write letters of commendation concerning both the concessioners and the National Park Service operations. These included 11 concerning the efficiency and courtesy of concessioner personnel, 9 as to service in hotels and lodges, 1 regarding other accommodations, 2 for service at garages, 2 for service at the hospital, 8 concerning transportation service, 1 praising the evening entertainment, 2 praising the fine food, 1 commenting on the low prices and 1 on the cleanliness of the lodge cabins. Letters of commendation directed toward National Park Service operations included 12 praising the efficiency and courtesy of National Park Service personnel in general, 11 toward the ranger force and 12 regarding the ranger naturalist service, 1 as to cleanliness of the campgrounds, 1 as to the effectiveness of the park's signs and 2 covering fine park roads.

PUBLICITY

No publicity director was engaged by the park concessioners to handle the publicity work for the park during the summer. From about 1922 until the beginning of World War II and even a couple years after the war such a publicity director was employed, who released stories through the superintendent's office. The publicity for the 1949 season and also beginning with the 1950 season was handled by Administrative Assistant Joffe and only such stories as were believed necessary to keep the public informed and special happenings were sent out to the press. Most of the stories were phoned to the United Press and Associated Press in Helena, others wired the International News in Denver, while several during the year were mimeographed and sent out to the park's general mailing list. Stories released during the 1949 season and in preparation for the 1950 season included one regarding the death of David A. Edwards, who died on July 4, one on the outstanding travel over the July 4 holidays, another on the West Yellowstone burglary, the story on the Gibbon Meadows bus-truck accident, the deaths by scalding in hot pools of Robert Kasik and Karen Anderson, travel during July and August and a general story on travel following the close of the 1949 travel year, several on forest fires during the summer of 1949, rescue of two boys from the Grand Canyon, closing of roads and accommodations, opening of roads and various services, elk and buffalo reduction programs, arrest of three poachers in Lava Creek area, the opening of the south entrance road in June and opening of accommodations and award of contract for a new museum at Custer Battlefield National Monument. Many other stories dealing with park subjects appeared in newspapers throughout the country during the year.

A tape recording covering various park activities was made in the superintendent's office in August for release through a Meriden, Connecticut broadcasting station.

Eldon Griffith, Denver office of Life Magazine and photographer Carl Iwasaki arrived in the park December 27 to obtain pictures in connection with the elk reduction program for Life. Ross Madden, free lance photographer, came in by snoplane at West Yellowstone on February 3 to obtain

winter pictures for Colliers Magazine and the Montana Highway Commission. The May 20 issue of Colliers carried a two-page spread of Yellowstone in winter and used several pictures obtained by Mr. Madden. Ralph Crane, Life photographer, entered West Yellowstone by snoplane February 15 and remained until March 19 to obtain winter pictures for a park story for Life to be used in the spring of 1951. A number of well known photographers were in the park during the summer seasons to get pictures of various activities and phenomena.

In January newspapers throughout the country carried a number of articles concerning the elk reduction program including criticism of the direct control operations within the park.

A story on general park activities was furnished for a special edition of the Casper Tribune Herald, which appeared in the February 19, 1950 issue, and a similar story was prepared for the Park County News, Livingston, Montana.

Popular Mechanics Magazine for May 1950 carried an excellent article on Jack E. Haynes, authorized park photographer, and his father F. Jay Haynes. The article entitled "Yellowstone's Other Old Faithful" was exceptionally well illustrated with a number of Haynes pictures and was written by Ralph Gibbs, head of the Public Relations Department of the University of Idaho.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE

On September 9, 1949 the park started collecting an entrance fee of $1 for all trailers brought into the park, in accordance with instructions contained in a memorandum for the Region Two Office, dated August 26, 1949. Prior to this time the fee was charged only for house trailers. The collection of the $3 motor vehicle license fee and $1 trailer fee was discontinued at the close of September 30, 1949 and the collection of the fee was resumed June 5, 1950.

ENTRANCE STATION CASH REGISTERS

A representative from the National Cash Register Company spent a day in the park in April training all available rangers in the detailed operation of the new cash registers which were to be used for the first time at park entrance stations during the summer. A manual explaining the operation and procedure of the register, including the collection and handling of fees, was prepared. The new cash registers were placed in operation on June 5 when collection of the entrance fee started.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

As a part of the In-Service Training program of the park the issuance of the Yellowstone's Weekly News has been continued throughout the fiscal year to keep employees and concessioners fully informed of the various

activities and happenings of the park. This publication, which serves as the park's newspaper, has proven very valuable and informative and its introduction in Yellowstone has resulted in its adoption in other areas in the Service.

The Naturalist Division activities were audited and reviewed by the permanent naturalists in July and constructive criticism was given to seasonal personnel. Members of the firefighting crews were presented with an In-Service movie at the Lake Ranger Station on July 15.

A special In-Service training meeting was held on February 21 for all supervisory personnel. Thirty-four employees attended and the subject presented and discussed was "Fair Employment Practices".

Sixteen park rangers at or near park headquarters received four hours each of firearm instructions and practice in March and this project was continued into April.

The Protection Division arranged a first-aid school as part of the In-Service training program of the division. Kenneth R. Jones, Field Representative, Pacific area, American Red Cross, served as instructor for the school from April 3 to 6, inclusive. One employee of the Engineering Division completed the advance course. One park naturalist, one property clerk and 15 park rangers completed the instructor course.

The training films "The Sawyer" and "The Axeman" were loaned to Yellowstone by Glacier Park for use at the fire school in April. These films were so well received by the ranger personnel that copies were purchased for Yellowstone for use in training seasonal personnel such as blister rust and road crews. All available members of the Protection Division participated in a ranger fire school conducted at Mammoth from May 10 to 12, 1950.

Park rangers and naturalists cooperated to conduct a series of meetings with employees of park concessioners during June. Each meeting lasted two hours and subjects presented included history of Yellowstone National Park, organization policies, regulations and objectives of the Service, natural phenomena of the park and service to the visiting public. Moving pictures of the park were included in each program.

Forty permanent and seasonal park rangers received from a minimum of three hours to eight hours or more of formal training in June in connection with the new cash registers before starting work at the checking stations. On-the-job training continued after the men assumed their duties.

Instruction, which followed the Yellowstone Park Ranger Training Outlines, and on-the-job supervised training provided approximately 360 man hours of training for seasonal rangers during June. The acute shortage of seasonal rangers, which resulted from insufficient funds to employ a

complement of men at the usual time, made it necessary to hold instruction periods during off day hours at all field stations.

Eighteen new seasonal rangers each received 12 hours of formal instruction in twelve subjects pertinent to their work during June. The park headquarters staff members served as instructors for the intensive training designed to prepare the new men to meet the specific requirements of their various duties. This pre-season training program also included a complete tour of the park with lectures at the various points of interest. This trip has proven particularly valuable in orienting the seasonal rangers in their new surroundings and enables them to give accurate directions to park visitors.

The Naturalist Division conducted an In-Service training program for inexperienced seasonal park ranger naturalists for three days in June.

FOREST FIRES

Fifty five fires were suppressed during the 1949 season. Five of these fires became Class C or larger before suppressed. So far as actual fire danger indicated 1949 and 1948 were about the same but actual fire experience showed the two years to be very dissimilar from an actual fire behavior standpoint. Of the 55 fires in 1949 lightning was the cause for 28 of them, 8 were attributed to campfires, 16 to smokers and 3 incendiary. The 55 fires consumed 2,987 acres and resulted in a cost of $187,689.32. Smokejumper service was called for upon four occasions.

The first fire during 1949 over Class B in size was the Riddle Lake fire which burned a total of 70 acres. The Mirror Plateau fire, Class D, burned 143 acres. The Specimen Creek fire, 1815 acres, was the largest fire which occurred during 1949. The Lava Creek fire, which started August 19, was 715 acres in size, of which 294 acres were brush and grassland. The North Summit Lake fire, which consumed 225 acres, started on August 21 and was controlled August 26. A maximum of 176 men, including 101 soldiers from Fort Francis E. Warren at Cheyenne, Wyoming were used on this fire. These men were transported from Cheyenne to West Yellowstone by plane. Reports were also received on 7 non-reportable fires during the 1949 season. Five of these reports were for lightning fires which evidently went out without being searched for and two were false smokes caused by hot steam.

No fires were reported for the 1950 season up to the close of the fiscal year on June 30.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

During the 1949 season ribes eradication was confined to the Mount Washburn area, no work being done in the Craig Pass or Mammoth areas. Hand eradication, hand spray and high pressure spraying methods were used.

During the season initial eradication work was accomplished on 1,820 acres in the Mount Washburn area. Four hundred and five thousand ribes plants were destroyed. Eighty acres were reworked and 1,000 ribes plants destroyed. There were 1,900 man days work expended and 6,313 gallons of chemical were used to accomplish this work. Four hundred and eighty man days were lost due to forest fire emergencies which required the services of blister rust control personnel. The camp closed September 10 and by September 23 all activities in connection with the program were shut down for the year.

Arrangements were made to continue the program for 1950 but due to heavy snow conditions in June it was not possible to take the blister rust control crews into the park area that was to be worked when the men reported on June 12. After the middle of June Mr. John Gynn of the Bureau of Entomology was able to train the crews in the lower portions of the working area and by the end of that month considerable work had been accomplished considering the late start. On June 26 an inspection was made of a proposed addition to the present control area, some 3,500 acres, at the head of Carnelian Creek.

BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION

The routine follow-up of building fire hazard inspections was broken up in August because of the forest fire emergency but some drills were held in all hotels and lodges and at least one in each was observed by Park Service officials. Exit diagrams were placed in each hotel room so that guests could determine the nearest exit in case of fire before leaving the room.

On September 3 a fire broke out in the men's rest room belonging to the Yellowstone Park Company at West Thumb but was extinguished by several company employees before it could do any damage.

A work shop and storage space for building fire extinguishers, miscellaneous building fire equipment and supplies were provided in the wildlife laboratory at Mammoth.

The annual building fire hazard inspection was completed at Mammoth during early February, 1950. All buildings were inspected and the carbon tetrachloride type extinguishers tested and refilled. Heads of divisions and residents of buildings where hazards were found were notified and follow-up inspections were made later.

The annual building fire equipment report was completed by May 16.

Inspectors for the Underwriters who carry the fire insurance on Yellowstone Park Company buildings were in the park from June 19 to 25, inclusive. The Park Service hazard inspections on concessioners' buildings were combined with this inspection and all buildings were thoroughly inspected for the opening of the 1950 season.

NATURALIST DIVISION

The full program of Naturalist Division interpretive activities of hikes, walks, caravans, museum service and talks was conducted during the 1950 fiscal year. All were well attended by park visitors with all-time record crowds in attendance at some activities. Fishing Bridge Museum closed September 20, 1949 and was reopened June 7, 1950; Norris Museum closed September 15, 1949 and was reopened June 5, 1950; Madison Museum closed September 15, 1949 and was reopened June 16, 1950; Old Faithful Museum closed September 23, 1949 and was reopened May 22, 1950; and the Mammoth Museum closed October 1, 1949 and was reopened May 15, 1950. The wayside exhibits were shuttered on October 21, 1949 and reopened on May 5, 1950.

The Division published the Yellowstone Nature Notes bimonthly throughout the fiscal year distributing an average of 470 copies each issue.

The Division operated during the 1950 fiscal year with a personnel consisting of 3 permanent naturalists, 1 permanent clerk-stenographer, 5 seasonal park naturalists, 21 seasonal park ranger naturalists and 4 seasonal laborers. In addition to this the Chief Park Naturalist, as Executive Secretary of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, directed the work of the Association's clerk and librarian. Of interest is the fact that with the beginning of the 1950 fiscal year the combined services of seasonal Park Naturalists Samual Beal, Herbert Lystrup, Wayne Replogle, Lowell Biddulph and George Marler equaled 75 years - an enviable record of love of an area and devotion to public service.

During the off-season months a number of programs were presented to groups in communities outside the park by permanent naturalists and by seasonal personnel in communities adjacent to their homes.

Under the direction of the Division several research projects were under way during the 1950 fiscal year. Kenneth Armitage, Park Ranger Naturalist, is studying the limnology of the Firehole River as part of the requirements for his doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin. Richard Schroeder is studying the small mammals of the Mt. Washburn area, as a field problem for a master's degree from Brigham Young University. Wayne Replogle, Park Ranger Naturalist, continued study of the "Old Bannock Indian Trail through Yellowstone". William B. Sanborn studied the interpritive program of Yellowstone and prepared his M.A. thesis on this subject. Dr. O. J. Murie obtained in January 1950 elk heads and hides from management operations for use in his study of American elk. Dr. Donald C. Quimby, Montana State College, Bozeman, obtained elk skulls and fetuses from management operations in December 1949-January 1950 for elk studies. During bird banding activities conducted July 9, 1949 on the Molly Islands 200 white pelicans, 97 California gulls, 3 Caspian terns, 9 double-crested cormorants were banded making a total of 309. These were marked in order to trace bird movements. The project is a cooperative one with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

During the year a pictorial record was obtained by the Division of the 1949-50 elk reduction operations and other service activities for use in interpretive activities and public relations work.

The year's activities brought into the park archives a number of fine historical accessions, many Indian artifacts, biological specimens, geological specimens and other significant articles. A large number of requests for a variety of specimens, pictures and other articles were filled for public institutions, schools and other state and federal agencies.

Seasonal Park Ranger Naturalists Mildred Ericson, William B. Sanborn and George Marler had Yellowstone articles published in popular magazines.

Park Ranger Naturalist Samuel M. Beal had his book "The Story of Man in Yellowstone" published by the Caxton publishers and it became available to the public on July 24, 1949.

Full cooperation occurred between the Naturalist Division and Protection Division during August of 1949 - 15 men of the Naturalist Division personnel spent an average of 10 days each on fire control work and other Naturalist personnel assisted with the protection activities around the main loop.

New flag poles were erected at Madison Museum, Norris Museum and Fishing Bridge Museum and the flying of the flag at these places has added an element of beauty and dignity.

The Division has actively participated in and directed the cleanup of hydrothermal Areas. The crew doing most of the work on this consisted of George Marler and O. G. Ogburn.

Chief Park Naturalist Condon attended the American Association for the Advancement of Science meetings in Salt Lake City June 21-23, 1950 where he presented a paper on "The Interpretive Program of Yellowstone Park" to the Nature Study Society division. The Naturalist Division rendered a great deal of assistance to the American Society of Mammalogists when they held their annual meeting at Mammoth June 25-28, 1950.

YELLOWSTONE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

The Association continued its cooperation with the National Park Service during the 1950 fiscal year and contributed much in the way of financial aid to the improvement of the Yellowstone Library, museums and rendered other assistance. Chief Park Naturalist David de L. Condon continued as Executive Secretary. The annual meeting of the Association was held in the Chief Park Naturalist's office on October 12, 1949. Mr. C. K. Skinner was elected as Chairman of the Board, Jack E. Haynes was elected Treasurer, and David de L. Condon, Executive Secretary. New directors elected for 3-year terms were W. Verde Watson, Fred T. Johnston and David de L. Condon.

The Association continued to supply paper, multilith and other essentials for the publication of Yellowstone Nature Notes. They employed Mrs. Frank Wagner as librarian to July 30, 1949 when she had to resign. Miss Joan Swartzlow was employed as librarian August 6, 1949, terminated September 10, 1949 and was reemployed June 19, 1950. Miss Renee Olson was employed as clerk on June 1, 1950 for the 1950 season.

In December of 1949 the Association acquired a Webster Ekotape recorder which has found many worthy uses in various phases of interpretation and park work.

MAINTENANCE

July was dry and hot and most of the road crews were busy at patching. Roads in general were in good condition as compared with two years ago. Special crews were working on reprocessing guard rail and bridge repair. Approximately two miles of the East Entrance road had been processed as well as three-quarters of a mile on the Red Lodge-Cooke highway, two miles on the South Forest road and 1½ miles on the Gallatin road. A special crew was engaged on repairing footpaths the entire month. The Red Lodge-Cooke road was closed by drifting snow the night of July 20. The snow was from three to four inches deep but high winds caused drifts of from three to four feet in depth. The road was soon plowed out and opened to traffic the next morning. A bituminous dust coat was given the roads in the Fishing Bridge campground area and a light bituminous mat placed in the Fishing Bridge cabin area. Six of the park's bituminous storage tanks were placed and put in operation. The exceedingly heavy traffic made maintenance operations difficult and slow.

August was dry and hot and favorable to maintenance operations and some progress was made despite extremely heavy traffic and several large fires. Nearly every road maintenanceman was used on fires from three to ten days. All roads were in fairly good condition. The hot weather caused some additional rolling but most of the rough spots were on sections to be replaced. Rails on eight bridges were repaired and some new guard rail placed. The Lewis River bridge rail was repaired. Roads in the Fishing Bridge and Thumb campground areas were graded and given a bituminous coat surface. Most of the footpaths were cleared and repaired and are in better shape than for many years. Pentachlorophenol treatment for guard rail, guide posts and bridge timber was used wherever possible. Extremely good penetration on dry wood has resulted. Roadside cleanup was carried on by regular maintenance crews but it has been impossible to keep up with the amount of rubbish accumulating along roadsides.

With the start of school in September and the return to the five days week the park lost many of its maintenance men and was required to close some of its maintenance camps. Maintenance was discontinued on the Red Lodge-Cooke road October 1. A light snow fell during September requiring some plowing to make the roads safe for travel. Oiling operations continued throughout September adding several miles to sections reprocessed and sealed. A special crew started rebuilding of shoulders between Mammoth and Norris.

The first two weeks of October were cold and snowy. Snow plowing was necessary on several occasions. The weather also somewhat hampered the

maintenance work but still a good deal was accomplished. Without the heavy traffic to hinder good progress was made on the shoulder rebuilding between Mammoth and Madison Junction. A small crew was engaged in removing the large tree growth between Norris and Canyon. Guard rail replacement was completed on the Lewis River bridge and on Sheep Creek, Fox Creek and Index Creek bridges. Three miles on the Gallatin and two miles between Mammoth and Gardiner were sealed during October. Teepee Creek bridge on the Gallatin section was reconstructed. All main roads were in good condition at the end of the month and a good portion of the special items under the road program had been accomplished. The Red Lodge-Cooke highway was closed after the first storm early in October. The storm of the 17th closed the Sylvan Pass road temporarily but this highway was reopened on the 24th. This storm also closed the Dunraven Pass road and no attempt was made to open it. At the end of the month all roads on the Grand Loop except the Canyon-Tower Falls section were open and in fairly good condition for travel.

Weather during November was very unusual, temperatures being considerably above normal. Snowplows were used only on two days. Very good progress was made on the shoulder rebuilding job between Mammoth and Madison Junction. This job was closed down November 8. The crew removing trees between Norris and Canyon closed down November 18. An unusually heavy snowstorm hit the park on November 27, blowing down a large number of trees which had to be removed from the roads.

The first part of December was clear and warm and the maintenance forces concentrated on cleaning and painting some heavy equipment. The latter half of the month saw cold and very windy weather with some snow requiring continuous plowing and sanding of the roads. Snow depths ranged from approximately 6 inches at Gardiner to nearly two feet at Cooke. The road from Gardiner to Cooke was kept open all month. For a few days the first part of the month it was possible to get to Old Faithful and Lake.

Snow removal operations were about normal for January. High winds caused some drifting. Deep drifts around the Mammoth area were moved by use of a bulldozer. Snow depths ranged from about ten inches at Mammoth to 36 inches at Cooke.

Snowfall during February was rather light but considerable plowing was necessary due to drifting snow. Much of the pavement was bare at the end of the month between Gardiner and Lamar and during the past few days of the month the road surface was breaking up in numerous places.

Snowplowing during March was rather light. The rotary plows were used for the first time this winter to open the road for the water intake at the upper end of Swan Lake Flat.

April was very unfavorable for maintenance. High winds and snow together with cold weather prevented making much headway in repairing surface failures. Spring break-up has been much more extensive than

anticipated on the Mammoth-Lamar section and the West Entrance-Madison Junction section was also broken up extensively. Heavy patching was carried on whenever weather would permit. The old rock crusher was operated for a few days in April getting out material for the Mammoth-Gardiner section. Snow fences and stakes in the Mammoth area were removed but because of unfavorable weather it would have been more desirable to allow them to remain standing for a later period. About 100 feet of footpath in the Norris Geyser Basin was damaged by numerous hot pools breaking out in the pathway. Snow plowing operations started shortly after the first of April and a full crew was organized and put in operation on the 17th. Snow depths were not excessive but the snow was extremely hard and icy and double shifts were required to meet the opening dates. The snowplows reached Old Faithful on April 21 and West Yellowstone April 24. These roads were opened to travel by the public on the 28th. The plows working on the East side of the park reached Canyon April 25 and by the end of the month were four miles from Lake. Plowing to Cooke was also needed several times during the month, which is rather unusual. Work was started on opening the road to Dunraven Pass on April 5 to permit late skiing on the Mount Washburn slopes.

Continuing cold weather and snow made May a rather poor month for maintenance. As reported for April the spring breakup of road surface was severe and because of the wet snowy weather it was not possible to keep up with the patching. Snow plowing was the most difficult since the park started opening the roads with rotary snow plows. The snow was not only deeper than usual but in most places the snow was extremely hard - nearly ice. When it was evident the schedule was dragging behind the plows started working 12 hours per day and seven days a week. Even with this extra time the work was considerably behind schedule. The extremely tough plowing had its bad effect on the equipment and breakdowns were quite frequent. The road to Lake and Canyon via Norris was opened to travel on May 18 and the Sunlight Basin road from Cody to Cooke on May 22. The East Gate was opened to traffic May 25. Snow on the Red Lodge-Cooke highway was deeper than normal. Some guardrail between Mammoth and Norris was replaced with guide posts. The damage to the footpath in the Norris Geyser Basin was repaired and 2,400 feet of bituminous walk in the Mammoth area repaired and sealed. Several large slides and washouts occurred during the month and severe damage was done to ditches and surface on the just completed Strong Company job at Canyon.

June, as usual, was quite wet which badly interfered with maintenance work. Heavy patching was required on all older roads and some patching on almost all sections, both new and old. Washouts occurred on the Canyon-Norris section and on the South Forest one of the Arizona Creek bridges was undercut and the road closed to traffic for a short time. On June 22 a large hole developed in the middle of the road back of the Mammoth Hotel. The hole was about 30 feet in diameter and nearly 40 feet deep. A good sized stream could be seen at the bottom. The hole was filled with large boulders and the surface repaired. Snow plowing operations continued very rugged until the very end. The plows finished the South Entrance road on June 3 and the road was opened to traffic June 5, about two weeks behind schedule. The Old Faithful to Thumb section was opened to traffic on June 6

and Canyon to Tower Falls on June 10. The Red Lodge-Cooke road was opened to travel June 15. This was by far the toughest snow plowing operation ever had in Yellowstone since using the rotary SnoGos. Nearly seven miles of old road was reprocessed during June and 12 miles resealed. Approximately 2,500 feet of old rotted guard rail were replaced with guide posts and reflectors. Five sunken fills were repaired on the Mammoth-Norris road section and one large sink approximately 350 feet long and eight feet deep on the Red Lodge-Cooke section. One section of the Canyon Hotel parking area was reprocessed but the other two were postponed because of the extremely heavy traffic. On June 8 it was necessary to send out the snowplows to open Craig Pass and Sylvan Pass. On June 24 and 25 a fresh snowstorm closed the Red Lodge road for a few hours. Drifts were up to four feet deep. New bridge decking and rail were placed on Crazy Creek and Clarks Fork bridges and new rail only on Wyoming Creek and Rock Creek bridges.

CONSTRUCTION

Strong Company, contractor on the Canyon project 1 F-3, G-4, got in full swing about the first of July, concentrating most of their efforts on the through cut near the west end of the job near Chittenden Bridge. Work progressed very slowly in July but very good progress was made in August and the grading was about 95 per cent complete by the end of August. Similar good work continued in September and October and by the end of October the job was complete with the exception of approximately 6,000 gallons of bitumen being placed as a surface penetration of the base course. The project being so nearly complete and weather conditions unfavorable for finishing the job by the end of the working season it was recommended to release Strong Company and for the Park Service to complete the job in the spring.

Peter Kiewit Sons Company, contractor of the chip sealing job, Mammoth to Firehole Cascades, completed their job on July 30 and formal inspection and acceptance was made on August 2.

On October 14, 1949 the Bureau of Public Roads issued invitation for bids for the north half of Section D, Moran-Yellowstone approach road, Section D, Unit 1, grading and base surfacing, 6.945 miles, to be opened in Denver November 2. The bids were opened on the date set and Jones & Hurley, Cody, Wyoming, was the successful bidder with a bid of $327,691.66. Award was made and the contractor started almost immediately on clearing operations. This was the only major construction project active in the area. Work was resumed on this project early in June, clearing and burning being the major job. Camp was set up at Lizard Creek. Most of the clearing had been completed by the end of June.

Bids were opened in Denver by the Bureau of Public Roads on June 14, 1950 for constructing project Moran-Yellowstone approach road, Section D, Unit 2, grading and base surfacing 3.836 miles. J. J. Dooling of Denver was the successful bidder with a bid of $340,712.

The widening of the south approach road to the checking station under Minor Road Construction was completed by the end of September except striping.

The construction of a new elk trap at Crystal Creek started on January 11, 1950. This was an emergency construction project and difficult to accomplish at that time of the year because of cold weather and deep frost. The job was delayed somewhat due to slow movement of material. However, the job was completed about the middle of February. The trap is nearly 500 feet long and from 35 to 150 feet wide.

By the end of the fiscal year work was completed on the additional bedrooms to four residences at Mammoth, the excavation for which work was started in October.

Excavation for the basement was completed in June for a new ranger residence at West Yellowstone.

Considerable work was accomplished on the sewer system extension in the Fishing Bridge area and on the road and parking areas in the Old Faithful campground while four comfort stations were partly constructed and some 2400 feet of water lines placed in connection with the Old Faithful campground by the end of June.

MAMMOTH SCHOOL

The Mammoth school closed for the Christmas and New Year's holidays on December 21 and remained closed until January 5. The school Christmas program was held in the Canteen on the evening of December 21, with Santa distributing gifts to all the children.

On April 18, 1950 the Superintendent appointed a new school board for Yellowstone beginning July 1, 1950, which included W. Verde Watson as President, Mrs. Deate T. White, member, and Mrs. Charles C. Schmid as Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Watson and Mrs. White were hold-over members while Mrs. Schmid was appointed for a three year term to succeed Mrs. Elmer F. Armstrong.

The Mammoth school eighth grade graduation exercises were held in the Mammoth Chapel on May 26, 1950 with Rev. E. A. Syms, Episcopalian minister from Livingston as speaker. This was the largest graduating class in the history of the Mammoth school with ten pupils getting their diplomas. They were Rosemary Proper, Jerry Abbie, James Armstrong, Richard Fillmore, Jerome Johnston, George Mattson, Bruce McMullin, David Stevens, Orvil Stewart and Ronald Way.

GARDINER SCHOOL

An election was held in Park County, Montana on April 1, 1950 to provide for the establishment of a new combined High and Grade School for the

town of Gardiner. Members of the Gardiner community expended every effort to get the voters out for the election and were rewarded in seeing the passing of the proposal. Assistant Superintendent Johnston, Chief Park Naturalist Condon and Park Naturalist Watson discussed the park's participation in the new Gardiner school program with Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart and members of the Gardiner School Board in Livingston on June 1.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

A new Safety Committee for 1950 was appointed by Acting Superintendent Johnston on January 12, consisting of Breynton R. Finch, Chairman, William G. Proper, Clerk, Lawrence Murray and W. Verde Watson. Rudolf L. Grimm and Roy L. Armstrong were appointed alternate members of the Committee on May 22. Due to an injury sustained by Mr. Murray it became necessary to appoint these two alternate members of the committee.

BOARD OF SURVEY

A new Board of Survey was appointed by Acting Superintendent Johnston on January 13, consisting of Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Chairman, Robert J. Carr, Clerk, Roger H. Miller and Curtis K. Skinner. Joseph Joffe and Deate T. White were appointed as alternates.

EFFICIENCY RATING COMMITTEE

A new Efficiency Rating Committee for 1950 was appointed by Acting Superintendent Johnston on January 5, consisting of Assistant Superintendent Johnston, Chairman, Administrative Assistant Joffe and Chief Ranger Skinner. Park Naturalist Condon and Chief Clerk Anderson were appointed as alternates.

ABSAROKA CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

At the annual fall meeting of the Absaroka Conservation Committee held in the Canteen at Mammoth on September 18, 1949 Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart, Chairman, was reelected for the ensuing year. The other officers of the organization, Dr. R. A. Hamilton, Vice President, and George Kern, Secretary, both of Livingston, were reelected.

The regular spring meeting of the committee was held in the Canteen on May 28, 1950 with a very good attendance. Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart, Chairman, presided at the meeting. J. W. Penfold, Western Representative, Izaak Walton League of America, Denver, represented that organization at the meeting.

DUDE RANCHERS ASSOCIATION

The Dude Ranchers Association held its twenty-fourth annual meeting at the Canyon Hotel on September 8, 9 and 10. Paul Van Cleve, Jr. was reelected President, Stan Decker, Vice President and Dave Branger, Secretary-Treasurer to replace Don Snyder. Superintendent Rogers and Administrative Assistant Joffe attended most of the meetings and participated in the various activities. Regional Director Merriam who was visiting the park at the time participated in some of the activities.

MONTANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION MEETING

The Montana Wildlife Federation held its annual meeting in Livingston on December 3 and 4, 1949. Messrs. Johnston, Joffe, Kittams, Skinner, Evans and Condon conferred with federal, state and other officials on wildlife matters and attended all meetings of the Federation. Messrs. Johnston, Skinner and Evans talked before the group on December 4.

MONTANA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

Assistant Superintendent Johnston represented Yellowstone at a meeting of the Montana Advisory Council on Outdoor Recreation held at Fort Peck, Montana, being gone from the park from July 17 to 20, 1949.

INTERIOR MISSOURI BASIN FIELD COMMITTEE

The Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee held its annual meeting at the Mammoth Hotel on August 24 and 25, 1949. Superintendent Rogers addressed the gathering on the 25th. Representation included officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service.

NATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION MEETING

On May 4 Superintendent Rogers went to Sun Valley, Idaho to represent the National Park Service at the National Ski Association meeting, returning to the park on the 7th.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMOLOGISTS MEETING

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists was held at Mammoth June 25-28, inclusive. A number of prominent biologists and naturalists attended the meeting. Superintendent Rogers spoke before the group at the opening meeting June 26. Meetings were held in the Canteen. Victor H. Cahalane, Chief Biologist, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., attended the meeting.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION

The regular meetings of the National Federation of Federal Employees Union No. 465 were held on the first Monday of each month except during the summer season. At the January 9 meeting new officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Breynton R. Finch, President, Robert R. Robinson, Jr., Vice President, Bettilee Proznick, temporary Secretary, Thomas J. Somerville, Jr., Treasurer, Boris T. Vladimiroff, Guard. The Executive Committee elected consisted of Dennis E. Hess, Louis M. A. Pytleske, Harry V. Reynolds, Arthur Jacobson and Tom Ela. Alice Kohout was elected at the February meeting as permanent Secretary to replace Miss Proznick.

AMERICAN FLDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The American Federation of Government Employees local held meetings regularly each month except during the summer season and at their meeting on January 16 elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wyman P. Benson, President, Lester C. Abbie, Vice President, William Mardis, Secretary-Treasurer, Fred Nissen, Sergeant-at-arms.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

At the Yellowstone Park Credit Union meeting held on February 7, 1950 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John L. Jay, President of the Board of Directors, J. Stanley Fillmore, Vice President, Willis Stanton, Treasurer, Thomas Thompson and Walter Kittams, members. The Credit Committee elected consisted of Irene Evans (hold-over), W. Verde Watson (two years) and Roger H. Miller (one year). Al Bowman, Jr., Besse Carr and Lawrence Vickrey were elected members of the Supervisory Committee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CHURCH

The Yellowstone Park Sunday School organization carried through the year with a successful program, having an average of 40 or more children in attendance each Sunday. There was an active childrens choir and the children served as leaders each Sunday. Officers elected to serve the community Sunday School organization for the period June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951 were: Frank Mattson, Superintendent, Dennis Hess, Assistant Superintendent, and Robert Hursh, Secretary-Treasurer. The Sunday School Board elected included Mrs. Arthur Jacobson, Mrs. Thomas F. Ela, J. Stanley Fillmore and Mrs. W. Verde Watson.

Special Easter Services were held in the Yellowstone Park Chapel at 6:00 a.m. on April 9, 1950 with Rev. E. A. Syms, Episcopal minister of Livingston, Montana, officiating. The Yellowstone Park childrens choir furnished the music. Rev. E. A. Syms conducted Protestant services throughout the winter and Rev. Webster Clement, of Livingston, conducted Lutheran services.

For the first time resident student ministers were used to conduct Protestant services with their program starting Sunday, June 4, 1950. It was progressing nicely at the close of the fiscal year, June 30. Latter Day Saint, Roman Catholic and Protestant ministers from the Park County Ministerial Association at Livingston all conducted religious services during July, August and early September in 1949 and in late June 1950.

PARK CENSUS

A population census taken in the park on August 10, 12 and 14, 1949 by Protection Division personnel showed a total daily average for the three days of 14,946 persons in the area, of which 11,183 were visitors and 3,763

employees. Of the 11,183 visitors 1,858 were registered in the hotels, 2,489 in the lodges, 3,219 in the tourist cabins and 3,617 in the automobile campgrounds. The 3,763 employees consisted of 877 in the hotels, 582 in the lodges, 194 in the tourist cabins, 754 National Park Service, 1,164 belonging to other concessioners, 106 engaged by contractors and 86 with other government agencies and with camping parties in the park. The census taken on August 4, 6 and 8, 1948, showed a daily average for the three days of 14,376, of which 11,079 were visitors and 3,297 employees.

1950 CENSUS ENUMERATION

The 1950 census enumeration was begun April 1, 1950 and work got underway in the park April 3. Mrs. W. Verde Watson was appointed as census enumerator for Yellowstone. Three hundred and forty-four people were included in the park count.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

One hundred and twenty-one cases were tried before United States Commissioner T. Paul Wilcox during the 1950 fiscal year resulting in fines totaling $2,740. The violations included speeding, drunken driving, operating vehicles off designated roadways, excessive number of fish, fishing with illegal lures, fishing in closed waters, operating boats beyond authorized distance from shore, drunk and disorderly conduct, petty larceny, defacement of natural features, private advertising, auto thefts, grand larceny, illegal retailing of food products, reckless driving and operating a motor vehicle without proper brakes. Four auto theft cases, one grand larceny, one assault and battery and one pyromania case were bound over by the Commissioner to the United States District Court in Cheyenne, Wyoming for further trial. Other cases investigated included 23 for petty larceny, 5 for burglary, one for vandalism and 6 for grand larceny.

CHECKING STATION BURGLARY

Yellowstone suffered its first big burglary on the night of July 4, 1949 or early morning of July 5 when the West Yellowstone checking station was entered by persons unknown, the safe broken into and some $9,540, 13 books of park permits and three revolvers stolen. The case was turned over to the F B. I. but no suspects had been arrested by the end of the fiscal year and the burglary has remained unsolved.

ACCIDENTS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Two hundred and forty-five motor vehicle accidents were recorded during the fiscal year, 117 of which were Class A accidents in which less than $50 property damage occurred, 127 were Class B in which property damage exceeded $50 or personal injuries resulted and one was Class C which involved a fatality. During the 1949 fiscal year 205 motor vehicle accidents were reported with 186 for the 1948 fiscal year and 109 for the 1947 fiscal year. Thirteen government vehicles were involved in accidents during the 1950 fiscal year. The Class C accident occurred on July 12, 1949 at Gibbon

Meadows and involved buses of the Yellowstone Park Company, a Peter Kiewit Sons Company semi-trailer distributor and a private car and resulted in the death of Mrs. Frederick Rettenmeyer, 52, of Meriden, Connecticut. Several other occupants of the buses were hospitalized. This was the first Class C accident to occur in three seasons and the first serious accident involving passengers on park buses to occur in a great many years. The unusually heavy travel was responsible for many of the accidents while icy roads and bad weather were contributing factors to some of those which occurred during the spring, fall and winter months.

A complete summary of accidents which occurred during the 1949 calendar year was prepared during the winter and submitted in April with an occurrence spot map and traffic volume records. The analysis is used to prepare recommendations for improving the traffic safety on park roads.

A large number of injuries occurred to government and concessioner employees as well as to visitors and reports on these were prepared and submitted.

Two fatalities occurred during the year due to children falling into hot pools. On July 14 Robert Kasik, 5, Berwyn, Illinois, slipped and fell into a small hot pool near the West Thumb cafeteria. He died a few hours later at the Mammoth hospital of third degree burns. On September 13 Karen Lee Anderson, 4½, of Coulee Dam, Washington, walked into a hot pool in the Black Sand Basin near Old Faithful. Ninety per cent of the child's body was burned and she died about 30 minutes after arrival at the Park Hospital in Livingston. Additional warning signs were placed in dangerous areas, some spots were fenced, dangers in thermal areas were further stressed in talks by ranger naturalists and the park's publications will contain further warnings of the dangers of these "hot spots" as the result of these two fatalities.

YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY BUS ACCIDENT

The first serious accident for many years involving Yellowstone Park Company buses occurred at Gibbon Meadows on July 12, 1949. One person, Mrs. Gertrude Rettenmeyer, 52, Meriden, Connecticut, was killed and 13 persons were hospitalized. The accident involved buses operated by the Yellowstone Park Company, a contractor's semi-trailer distributor and a private automobile.

HOT POOL ACCIDENTS

Although accidents occur each year in the park due to persons stepping or falling into hot pools or springs without disastrous results two serious accidents occurred during the 1950 fiscal year which resulted in two deaths. On the evening of July 14, 1949 Robert Kasik, age 5, of Berwyn, Illinois, fell into a hot pool in the rear of the West Thumb cafeteria and died the following day from burns received. On September 31, 1949 a similar accident occurred when Karen Lee Anderson, age 4½, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Anderson, Bureau of Reclamation, Grand Coulee Dam, Washington,

walked into a hot pool in the Black Sand Basin near Old Faithful. She died about 30 minutes after arrival in the Park Hospital in Livingston, Montana. Because of these unfortunate accicents additional precautions and protective measures are being taken to warn people of the dangers of the thermal areas. A large number of new signs are being placed, some of the pools are being fenced and increased warnings are being included in the government and concessioner publications.

STATUS OF THE LARGER MAMMALS

The northern Yellowstone elk herd numbered approximately 12,000 animals by the early summer of 1950 or 7,000 more than should be retained if the depleted range is to have an opportunity for recovery. The status of the Gallatin elk herd is satisfactory, but continued management measures must be taken to keep the herd size within optimum limits as determined by the available forage on the winter range.

The status of 600 moose which inhabit the park is satisfactory. The park deer population is estimated at 600. The population of pronghorns is approximately 400, but continued studies indicate that this number should be reduced by about 50 per cent to prevent continued overuse of forage species, particularly sagebrush, on the very limited winter range occupied by these animals. The status of the remaining 230 bison in the Lamar area is satisfactory, but about 1,000 of these animals inhabit the Pelican Creek area, Hayden Valley and the lower Firehole River areas where deep snow leaves insufficient forage available and signs of range deterioration are becoming more apparent.

Rangers counted only 101 bighorns in the park in early 1950, as compared with 144 counted the previous year. Not more than 170 bighorns remain in the park and their status is unsatisfactory largely due to competition for winter forage with excessive numbers of elk.

Observations indicate that about 360 black bears and 200 grizzly bears are found in the park. Their numbers have shown no recent important change. Black bears were responsible for 47 personal injuries and 24 cases of property damage during the 1949 season. No incident was of a serious nature, but it was necessary to destroy 8 grizzly bears and 16 black bears in the interest of protecting persons and property. Adoption of the sanitary fill method of garbage disposal for the Lake, Canyon and Old Faithful areas has improved the bear situation.

A five-year study of the migration of coyotes in the northern Yellowstone area conducted by Weldon B. Robinson, Predatory Animal Officer, Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, shows that about half of the population of these animals leave the park each winter and that about half of these, or about one-fourth of the total consisting mostly of the young animals, remain outside the park. A program for control of these migratory coyotes, which might become a menace to livestock and other interests outside the park, is being developed. During the five-year study 419 coyotes were tagged and 174 tags recovered.

TRUMPETER SWAN CENSUS

The census of trumpeter swans in the park and in areas adjacent to the Bechler River district was made on August 3 and 4, 1949 with the aid of a plane and pilot furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Coverage was approximately the same as the previous year when 49 adults and 13 cygnets were counted. This year observers saw 54 adults and 21 cygnets which showed a marked increase in cygnets. Thirteen additional adults and 2 cygnets were found outside the park to make a total of 90 birds for the park and nearby areas west and south of the Bechler River district.

AERIAL CENSUS OF BISON

Count of the bison in Hayden Valley and the Fountain-Old Faithful area was made by plane again this year, and in addition Pelican Valley was covered. All three areas were covered in one flight from the Gardiner airport on February 28, 1950. The count of 369 for Hayden Valley was almost the same as a year ago. In the Pelican area 311 were seen. Margins of the three wintering areas were checked for trails which might indicate mass movements. Absence of trails indicated that no significant movements had occurred during the month prior to the count. Distribution of animals and numbers in the areas covered are useful for studies of late-winter range.

WILDLIFE CONTROL OPERATIONS

Deficient precipitation recorded during the summer of 1949 resulted in a seriously decreased production of forage on the deteriorated and overused northern winter range. Since the forage available to the native grazing animals was approximately one-half that of recent years, it was imperative that grazing pressure be reduced by removing excessive numbers of elk and bison. Direct control operations, carried on during the winter, removed 513 elk and 321 were trapped alive and transported to other areas for restocking purposes. The State of Montana received 310 to be transplanted on suitable ranges. Mild weather and light snowfall permitted nearly all of the elk to remain in the park during the hunting season in Park County, Montana, and hunters took only 40 elk in that area. A total reduction of 1,000 elk, including an estimated 126 that died of natural causes, was effected during the winter.

Hunters removed 760 elk from the Gallatin herd during the regular hunting season of 1949. This harvest is considered to be satisfactory providing future hunting seasons continue to remove the annual increase of the herd.

Slaughter operations removed 161 surplus bison from the Lamar area and 66 were shipped alive to meet approved requests. Approximately 230 bison remained on the northern winter range by the spring of 1950.

RANGE STUDIES

Preliminary study of condition of the bison winter range in Hayden Valley and of development of the bison herd was completed. The upper

Valley supports the bulk of the herd in late winter and it now shows vegetation and soil retrogression on most of the wind-swept portions. From a plant of 36 animals in 1936, the herd has increased to 367. If the late-winter range is to be preserved in reasonably good condition, reduction of the herd appears necessary.

Objective study of sagebrush, especially on the extreme lower Yellowstone range, was made to determine condition of that cover and management which might be needed. It was found that most of the sagebrush below Mammoth and Mt. Everts had been overbrowsed for several years past. This is in contrast to decline of sage on critical portions of the higher range where agencies other than browsing have been mainly responsible. Various ungulates using the lower range were considered as to food habits and relative numbers with the conclusion that antelope have been chiefly responsible for deterioration of the sage cover. Reduction of the antelope herd was recommended.

Studies of the northern winter ranges (Yellowstone and Gallatin) have been continued to aid in adjustment of wildlife numbers to the vegetation resource. Forage production was unusually short in 1949, due to a dry growing season. Low production was most pronounced on late-winter range. Lack of snow cover until December 1949 permitted desirable use of best range. Winter grazing was confined to critical range after late February, and rather heavy spring use on those deteriorated sectors followed.

Most of the Yellowstone elk herd wintered on the Intermediate and Upper Range. Within the Yellowstone drainage approximately 91 per cent of the forage consumed by wildlife was eaten by elk. Heavy use of grass on critical sectors and considerable browsing of aspen and willow continued to indicate need for a marked reduction of elk in the Yellowstone drainage.

Gallatin elk moved to winter range in October. Although numbers of elk on the park range in the 1949-50 winter may have been less than in recent previous years, utilization of both old and new forage on critical range was above allowable limits for improvement of the Gallatin problem area.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF FISH RESOURCES

Heavy fishing pressure exerted on park waters during the post-war period made it necessary to add two new provisions to the park regulations. The first of these provides that fish may be taken from the Madison and Firehole Rivers only with artificial flies or single baited hooks and prohibits the use of other lures. The second prohibits the use of boats on park streams. These new regulations, which became effective on the opening of the fishing season on May 30, 1950, and the limit of take of five fish per person per day, which became effective a year earlier, have met with general approval of anglers and others who are interested in the protection of sport fishing in park waters.

During the summer of 1949, a total of 1,582,900 fish was planted in park waters. Plants included 807,000 blackspotted trout, 94,000 rainbow trout, 163,500 loch leven trout, 18,000 eastern brook trout and 500,000 Montana grayling. Small feeder streams and other waters where natural reproduction appears to be sufficient for maintaining fish populations were not stocked.

Enforcement of fishing regulations on Yellowstone, Shoshone, Lewis and Heart Lakes, where boat fishing is becoming increasingly popular, was seriously hampered by the lack of suitable boats and sufficient personnel for effective protection of fish resources.

FISHING

The Madison River was closed to fishing after sundown September 30. The other streams and lakes in the park which had been open throughout the summer were closed after sundown October 15.

The Montana Fish and Game Department did not operate the fish traps on the Madison River, inside the park, during the fall. Eggs taken from Loch Leven trout trapped there have not been satisfactory for propagation purposes but some were retained from the South Fork trap outside the park. Natural spawning and a better natural movement of fish are expected to improve fishing in that part of the Madison River within the park.

The 1950 fishing season officially opened on May 30, Memorial Day. At that time all the streams were high and roily and fishing was poor. Yellowstone Lake, which is almost always free of ice by the opening of the fishing season, was still frozen over when the season opened and the ice did not go out of the lake until June 1. Park streams remained high during the entire month of June and fishing conditions were poor to fair except for the lakes. Yellowstone Lake yielded the usual good catches but the late disappearance of the ice from Lewis and Shoshone Lakes and the high water levels handicapped the anglers. Squaw Lake, which usually yields excellent results during June, was very poor and close observation indicated that the fish population therein has been seriously reduced. This condition also existed in Slide Lake near Mammoth.

PLANE LANDS IN PARK

On August 1, 1949 a plane made a forced landing on the road between Lake Lodge and Lake Junction. Eugene B. House, of Pocatello, Idaho, was the pilot. He was able to make a take-off from the road in about an hour.

TRANSFERS

On December 27, 1949, Wayne B. Alcorn, Park Naturalist, GS-7 transferred to a similar position at Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. This vacancy was filled by the transfer and promotion of Robert F. Upton from Petrified Forest National Monument on April 20, 1950. Lloyd W. Seasholtz transferred on January 11 from the position here of Electrical Supervisor,

GS-9, to a similar position at Yosemite National Park, and Julia K. Seasholtz, from Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4, here to Clerk-Typist, GS-3 at Yosemite, effective January 17. Effective April 8, William A. Nyquist, District Park Ranger, GS-7, was transferred and promoted to the position of Chief of Management and Protection Section (Budget Analyst), GS-9, in the Washington Office of the National Park Service. Willard M. Chase, Purchasing Assistant, GS-7, transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission, Idaho Falls, Idaho, March 10, and Catharine L. Gillum, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-5, to the Reclamation Service, Stockton, California, on April 28. Thomas J. Somerville, Jr., transferred from the position of Postmaster at Gardiner, Montana, to that of Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-4, in Yellowstone on July 7, 1949, and Louis M. A. Pytleske from the Navy Department at Port Hueneme, California, to the position of Voucher Clerk, GS-4, effective August 18, 1949.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The local Civil Service Board, composed of Joseph Joffe, Secretary, William G. Proper and Ernest R. I. Anderson, conducted 13 examinations for the Thirteenth Civil Service Region during the fiscal year, including the positions of Substitute Postal Clerk, Storekeeper, Telephone Operator, Stenographer-Typist, Park Ranger, Clerk, Library Assistant and Engineering Aid in all of which 90 persons participated. The largest number of participants (52) were in the Park Ranger examination held on August 15, 1949 and one additional competitor for Park Ranger was examined in a special examination held August 23. This Park Ranger examination held nationally resulted in the establishment of a large register. The last examination for Park Ranger was held in 1937.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS

Superintendent Rogers continued work throughout the fiscal year on his project covering the legislative history of National Park Service areas and was allotted the sum of $1,200 to carry on this project. A number of trips were made during the year to the library in Bozeman to gather material and the Superintendent was gone from the park from November 19, 1949 to March 6, 1950 on an assignment in Denver, Colorado, a large portion of which was consumed in research work in connection with this project.

JOHNSTON ON ASSIGNMENT IN WASHINGTON

On February 27, 1950 Assistant Superintendent Johnston left for Washington, D. C. for special assignment in the Director's office for two weeks. He returned on March 17.

FEDERAL CLASSIFICATION ACT

The new Federal Classification Act, signed by the President on October 28, 1949, became effective with the pay period beginning October 30, 1949.

SECRETARY KRUG RESIGNS

Honorable Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, tendered his resignation to the President and the same was accepted on November 11, 1949. Mr. Krug took office as Secretary of the Interior on March 18, 1946, having been appointed by President Truman. Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior since 1933, was appointed Secretary by the President to succeed Secretary Krug and took office on December 1, 1949. Mr. Dale E. Doty, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior on January 9, 1950.

ARNOLD HAGUE TREE REMOVED

One of Yellowstone's old patriarchs, the huge limber pine tree in the Community House yard north of the Mammoth Chapel, was cut down on November 3, 1949. This tree, several hundred years old, had become quite rotted and large branches had broken loose and blown down by heavy winds on several occasions. It was removed as a safety measure. Dr. Arnold Hague, of the Geological Survey, who first conducted surveys in Yellowstone in 1883, camped under this tree on his first visit to the park and it became known locally as the "Arnold Hague Tree". The tree measured 14 feet 4 inches in circumference and 4 feet 7 inches in diameter at the point where it was cut.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Proper, of Des Moines, Iowa, parents of William G. Proper, Personnel Clerk, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the Proper home at Mammoth Hot Springs on October 11, 1949. Very few couples can claim the distinction of celebrating a fiftieth anniversary in Yellowstone National Park. Mr. C. C. Proper was a newspaper reporter in Des Moines for several years and later became a magazine publisher.

MEAL RATE SCHEDULE

A new schedule of meal rates was approved by the Washington office on April 7, 1950 and became effective April 2. The schedule provided for a single meal rate of $1.10 and $2.50 per day.

NEW WEST YELLOWSTONE AIRPORT

Assistant Superintendent Johnston and Resident Landscape Architect Mattson attended a conference with C.A.A. and Western Air Lines officials in West Yellowstone on May 4 in connection with the proposed new West Yellowstone airport.

On June 27 Messrs. Johnston and Mattson attended another meeting with C.A.A. officials in West Yellowstone on this proposed new airport. Melvin Borgeson, Chief, Planning Branch, Airport Division, C.A.A., New York City, arrived in the park June 26 to make a study of the proposed site.

INDEPENDENCE SAVINGS BOND DRIVE

The 1950 Independence Savings Bond Drive got underway on May 15 to continue to July 4. Administrative Assistant Joffe, Yellowstone Park Chairman, U. S. Savings Bond Division, handled the drive in the park. The Liberty Bell used by the State of Wyoming, which is a replica of the Liberty Bell which hangs in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, was brought into the park at West Yellowstone on June 11 and was rung at several locations in its trip about the park. These liberty bells were used to promote the sale of United States War Savings bonds. The bell was taken out the East Gate on June 11 enroute to Cody. Following the drive it was to be retained for the state at Cheyenne.

BIRTHS

Yellowstone National Park will be shown as the birthplace of five persons who were born in the Mammoth hospital in the park during the summer of 1949. Sandra Lynn Olson, premature baby girl, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Olson of Moscow, Idaho while the couple were visiting the park on July 3. A son, William Everett, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Everett F. Krier, Glendive, Montana on July 17. Mr. Krier is a National Park Service seasonal truck driver. A daughter, Jannine Anne, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Norman Carlson on July 20. Dr. Carlson is the resident park physician. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Murray on August 14. Mr. Murray is an electrician with the National Park Service. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Miller on August 22. The Millers are from Iowa City, Iowa and were touring the park.

Six National Park Service employees had additions to their families during the fiscal year, all born at the Park Hospital in Livingston. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Nau on September 22. Mr. Nau is employed as a seasonal painter and Mrs. Nau was employed during the summer as a Clerk-Stenographer in the fiscal office. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kittams on October 4. Mr. Kittams is the Park Biologist. Twins, a boy and a girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hotchkiss on October 7. Mr. Hotchkiss is employed as Pay Roll Clerk in the fiscal office. A son was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Harry Reynolds March 2. A son was born to Assistant Chief Ranger and Mrs. William S. Chapman on April 2, 1950 and named Jon Ross. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Armstrong on May 11. Mr. Armstrong is employed as Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary).

MARRIAGES

One marriage was performed in the park during the year. Loren Penny and Rogene Nordstedt, both of Denver, were married in the Mammoth Chapel on August 20, 1949. Rev. A. W. Seebart of the Livingston Congregational Church performed the ceremony.

Park personnel married during the year included Shirley Kumor, Clerk-Stenographer in the Chief Ranger's Office, and Leroy D. Wohlbrandt, son of Park Engineer Wohlbrandt and seasonal employee with the National Park

Service, who were married in the Congregational Church Parsonage in Livingston on March 11, 1950, and Lawrence W. Vickrey, Fiscal Accounting Clerk (Cashier), to Mrs. Nell Dean Pack, of West Yellowstone, in Idaho Falls, Idaho on April 30, 1950.

DEATHS

Only seven deaths occurred in the park during the fiscal year, two due to falling into hot pools, one from a motor vehicle accident, one from a fall, two from heart attacks and one from natural causes. This is an unusually small number considering that over a million people visited the park during this period and the park has a resident population of over 300 people. The high elevation of the park may have been a contributing factor in the heart attack cases.

David A. Edwards, 36, Lubbock, Texas, died of a heart attack while helping drag a boat through the channel between Lewis and Shoshone Lakes July 4. Mr. Gertrude Rettenmeyer, 52, Meriden, Connecticut, died due to injuries received in an automobile-bus-truck accident which occurred at Gibbon Meadows July 12. Robert Kasik, 5, Berwyn, Illinois, died July 15 as the result of burns received from falling into a hot pool in the rear of the West Thumb cafeteria on the evening of July 14. Leo Stahlder, 48, Falls City, Nebraska, died of a heart attack at Old Faithful tourist cabins on August 19. Mrs. Clara Pilch, wife of Ludwik Pilch, N. P. S. janitor, died at the Mammoth hospital August 31 after a long illness. Mrs. Evie Barber, 68, a tourist from Denver, died at the Mammoth hospital on September 2 as the result of breaking her hip in a fall which occurred several weeks previous. Karen Lee Anderson, 4½ year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Anderson, Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, died September 13 as a result of falling into a hot pool in the Black Sand Basin near Old Faithful on that date. The child died shortly after arrival in the hospital in Livingston. Mr. Anderson is employed by the Reclamation Service at Grand Coulee Dam.

Dr. Frank E. A. Thone died at his home in Washington, D. C. on August 24 at the age of 58. Dr. Thone was a park ranger in Yellowstone during the seasons of 1922, 1923 and 1924 and carried on ranger naturalist activities during most of his employment here. He was later employed with Science Service in Washington, D. C.

Dan Healy, retired Northern Pacific official, died at Gardiner September 7 after a long illness. Mr. Healy was superintendent for the Northern Pacific Railroad in Livingston prior to his retirement and for a number of years was the conductor on the run from Livingston to Gardiner. He also was a State Senator from Park County, Montana for a number of years.

Mrs. Harry W. Child, mother of Mrs. William M. Nichols, whose husband is President of the Yellowstone Park Company, died at her home in La Jolla, California on October 17 at the age of 88. Mrs. Child lived in Yellowstone during each summer for most of her life between 1892 and a few

years preceding her death. Her husband, Harry Wilbour Child, who was a leader in the development of the hotel and transportation systems in the park, died on February 4, 1931 at the age of 74.

Harry T. Gisborne, Chief of Forest Research, Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Range Experiment Station, Missoula, died of heart illness on November 9. Mr. Gisborne during his years in Missoula had always been extremely cooperative in Yellowstone matters and assisted the park many times in forestry and firefighting problems, appearing on a number of occasions at our fire training conferences. He was a long-time employee of the U. S. Forest Service.

Lucas M. Brandt, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment) with the National Park Service here from May 1949 to November 6, 1949 and in other capacities for several years previous, died of a heart attack in Spokane, Washington on November 22.

Dr. L. I. Hewes, Chief of Western Headquarters, Bureau of Public Roads, died of a heart attack in San Francisco on March 2. Dr. Hewes had visited the Yellowstone on numerous occasions and was a contributing factor to the progress of the park's road development program.

John J. Jones, 74, of Gardiner, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston on March 8. Mr. Jones and his wife both worked many years in the park with the National Park Service and park concessioners and they operated the Cottage Hotel in Gardiner for many years.

Harry Trischman, 63, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston on March 15 after a lingering illness. He was a brother of Mrs. Anna K. Pryor and Miss Belle Trischman, park concessioners, and served some 33 years with the Army and National Park Service in Yellowstone as Packer, Scout, Park Ranger, Assistant Chief Park Ranger and Chief Buffalo Keeper. He retired December 31, 1945.

Mrs. George A. Sproul, 90, mother of Mrs. Cecil A. Lord, died at Camden, Maine April 2. Mrs. Sproul lived in Yellowstone for a number of years during the time her son-in-law, Cecil A. Lord, was Park Engineer.

Earl Hall, merchant of Gardiner, died in a Billings hospital on April 13. Mr. Hall was a member of the W. A. Hall family who conducted a general store in Gardiner for more than sixty years. He was a member of the Montana Legislature for several terms. He was present at the dedication of the North Entrance Arch by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903.

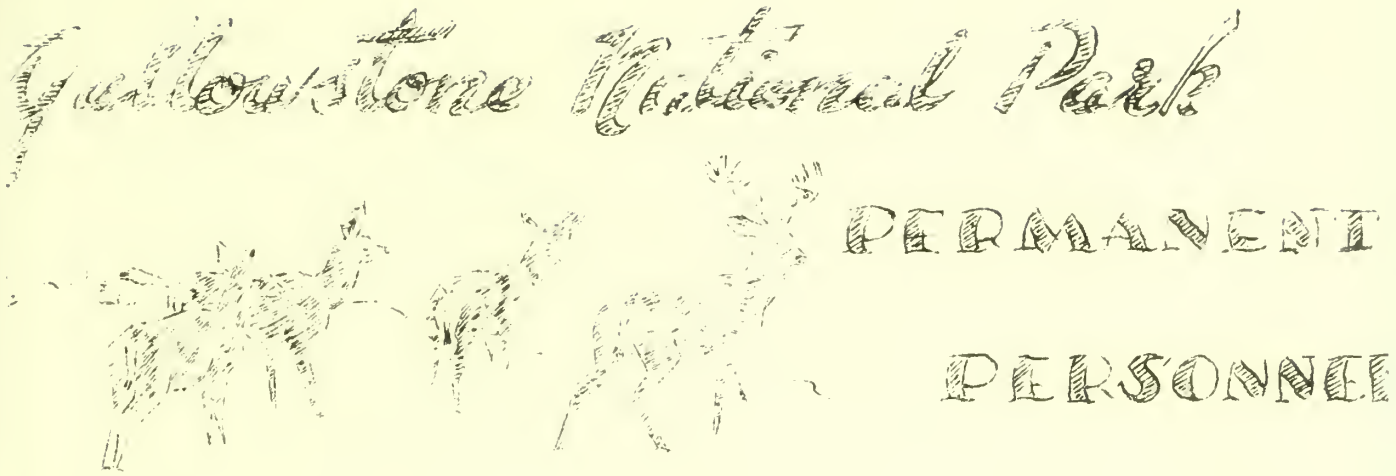
VISITORS

Five United States Congressmen and one Governor, Val Peterson of Nebraska, the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, Dale Doty, the Director of the National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, the National Commander of the American Legion, Perry Brown, former National

Commander of the American Legion, Warren Atherton, former United States Senator James M. Mead of New York, the Regional Director of the National Park Service, Region Two, Lawrence C. Merriam, former Superintendent of Yellowstone and former Director of the National Park Service, Horace M. Albright, now President of the United States Potash Company, and Major General Lewis B. Hershey, U. S. Army, Director of Selective Service Office, visited the park during the 1949 season and received first hand information regarding its operation. The Congressmen included Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, Clair Engle of California, Gordon L. McDonough of California, Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana and Charles H. Elston of Ohio. Other prominent visitors during the 1949 season included a group of Outdoor Editors representing several newspapers who were brought in July 12 by the Pacific Northwest Travel Association and consisted of Howard Noble of the South Bend, Indiana Tribune, Mrs. Janet Shattuck, Automobile Club of Minnesota, Nancy Ford, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Lucia Lewis, Travel Show Expert and free lance publicity writer, Miss Opal Crockett, Indianapolis Times, and Leavitt F. Morris, Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts. A second party sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Travel Association entered July 22 and included Josie May Thompson, Des Moines Register, Harry Smith, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Naomi Debel, Cedar Rapids Gazette, Leonard R. Barnes, Detroit Motor News, Abe Lincoln, Chicago Tribune-Herald, Charles Wagoner, Detroit Times and Alice Musholt, Chicago Tribune. Others included Dr. Charles H. Watkins, Mayo Clinic and former Yellowstone seasonal ranger, Don Borg, newspaper publisher, Bergen County, New Jersey, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, wife of Secretary of Commerce, Philip Carson, Personal Secretary to British Ambassador, David H. Wainhouse, Associate Chief, Division of United Nations Political Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C., Howard R. Driggs, President, American Pioneer Trails Association, New York City, C. J. Collins, Passenger Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Railroad, Freeman Tilden, Author and Collaborator for National Park Service, Andy Anderson and Bill Shannon of the Houston, Texas Press, Dale Carnegie, nationally known writer and lecturer and author of the best seller "How To Win Friends And Influence People", A. E. Stoddard, President, Union Pacific Railroad, Lawrence Madison, Vice President MPO Productions, Inc., Gerin Van Der Mark and J. C. Nevig, Holland newspapermen, Max Vollstaedt, official, Forest Service, Bavaria, Ernesto C. Mercado and Clemento G. Guerrero, Philippine armed forces, Ansel Adams, authorized photographer, Yosemite National Park, Tom Cramer, Manager, United States Potash Company, Carlsbad, New Mexico, H. S. van Graan, Executive Officer, National Parks Board of South Africa and J. H. Orpen, President of the Board, Dr. Nils Dahlbeck, Honorary Secretary and Executive Member, Swedish Nature Protection Society, Francis P. Farquhar, auditor for Pryor Stores, Inc. and outstanding mountain climber, Jack Bugas, Vice President, Ford Motor Company and former Yellowstone seasonal ranger, Jean de Lagorde, Consul General of France and Pierre de Mail, Vice General Consul, Guy D. Haselton, Hollywood photographer and Joseph Penfold, Western Representative, Izaak Walton League of America, Denver.

Walter F. Sanders, National Representative, American Federation of Government Employees, Tacoma, Washington, and John Willard, newspaperman of

Helena, visited the park in March and Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart was a visitor again in May to preside at the meeting of the Absaroka Conservation Committee. June visitors included Osamu Ikenouye, representative National Park Division, Japanese Government, William N. Erickson, President, Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners, Cook County, Illinois, Jalmer Johnson, Sunday Editor, Portland Oregonian, Dr. Edouard Schneider, Deputy Director, Mission of the German Federal Republic to the E. C. A., Dr. W. G. N. van der Sleen, Dutch author and lecturer, Glen Sherrard, owner of Parker House, Boston and Chairman of Affairs Committee, American Hotel Association, Alfred M. Baily, Director, Denver Museum of Natural History, and C. E. Scoggins, author and writer, Boulder, Colorado.



1950 FISCAL YEAR

For ready reference the names of Yellowstone Park employees on duty during the period covered by this report are given below (alphabetically):

Helen M. Abbie, Telephone Operator, GS-2, WAE
Lester C. Abbie, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Wayne B. Alcorn, Park Naturalist, GS-7 (Transferred to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, December 27, 1949)
Elizabeth B. Allan, Telephone Operator, GS-2
Eri A. Allan, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded (Retired March 31, 1950)
Andrew A. Alley, Storekeeper (General), GS-3
Ernest R. I. Anderson, Chief Clerk, GS-10 (Promoted from GS-9 (Reallocation of Position), December 23, 1949)
Frank H. Anderson, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Lloyd C. Anderson, Electrician, Ungraded (Probational Appointment, June 12, 1950)
Elmer F. Armstrong, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded
Roy L. Armstrong, Warehouseman-Truck Driver, CPC-5
William G. Armstrong, Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded
Everette L. Arnold, Park Ranger, GS-5
John Bauman, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Wyman P. Benson, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
Herman R. Biastoch, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
William A. Biastoch, Property Clerk, GS-4
Thomas A. Bowman, Carpenter Foreman, Ungraded
Homer I. Brent, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Terminated (Voluntary Displacement), May 8, 1950)
Besse M. Carr, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-3
Robert J. Carr, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-5 (Promoted from Property Clerk, GS-4, April 30, 1950)
William S. Chapman, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, GS-9
Willard M. Chase, Purchasing Assistant, GS-7 (Transferred to Atomic Energy Commission, Idaho Falls, Idaho, March 10, 1950)
Lee L. Coleman, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Robert W. Condie, Packer Foreman, Ungraded
David deL. Condon, Park Naturalist, GS-11 (Chief Park Naturalist)

Almon E. Dewing, Mechanic (Heavy Duty), Ungraded
Lyford W. Dore, Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (e) (2), April 2, 1950)
Thomas F. Ela, District Park Ranger, GS-7
William L. England, Guard, CPC-4
Harold J. Estey, Park Ranger, GS-5
Irene C. Evans, Telephone Operator, GS-2
W. Leon Evans, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, GS-9
J. Stanley Fillmore, Storekeeper (General), GS-5
Breynton R. Finch, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, GS-9
Foster R. Freeman, Park Ranger, GS-5
Charles E. Fuller, Fiscal Accountant, GS-7
John W. Galle, Storekeeper (General)-Truck Driver, GS-3
Catharine L. Gillum, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-5 (Transferred to Reclamation Service, Stockton, California, April 28, 1950)
Rudolf L. Grimm, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Ruben O. Hart, District Park Ranger, GS-7 (Promoted from Park Ranger, GS-6, June 25, 1950)
Dennis E. Hess, Park Ranger, GS-6
Frank T. Hirst, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Earl F. Hochstrasser, Blacksmith, Ungraded
Warren D. Hotchkiss, Pay Roll Clerk, GS-4
Robert S. Hursh, Engineer (Civil), GS-9
Arthur Jacobson, District Park Ranger, GS-7
John W. Jay, Assistant Chief Park Ranger, GS-9
Aleda C. Joffe, Telephone Operator, GS-2, WAE
Joseph Joffe, Administrative Assistant, GS-9
Fred T. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, GS-12
Merritt S. Johnston, Park Ranger, GS-5
James C. Kimberlin, Buffalo Herder, CPC-6
Walter H. Kittams, Biologist, GS-9
Howard S. Kocher, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Alice A. Kohout, Clerk Stenographer, GS-4 (Temporary Appointment, C. S. Reg. 2.114 (e) (2), September 19, 1949. Conversion to Probational Status, May 28, 1950)
Frank F. Kowski, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Robert S. Luntey, Park Ranger, GS-5
Charles R. Manning, Truck Driver, H. D. (Maintenance), Ungraded
William C. Mardis, Carpenter, Ungraded
William K. Masters, Project Clerk, GS-4 (Probational Appointment, September 19, 1949)
Ethel L. McDanal, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4 (Resigned July 29, 1949)
George McMullin, Electrical Supervisor, GS-9 (Promoted from Electrician Foreman, Ungraded, January 11, 1950)
Evelyn K. Miller, Secretary (Stenography), GS-5
Roger H. Miller, Shop Foreman, Ungraded
A. Irene Minish, Telephone Operator, GS-2 (Reassignment and Pay Adjustment (to full time), July 10, 1949)
Lawrence Murray, Electrician Foreman, Ungraded (Promoted from Electrician, Ungraded, March 5, 1950)

Dan S. Nelson, Park Ranger, GS-6
Fred J. Nissen, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
William A. Nyquist, District Park Ranger, GS-7 (Transfer and Promotion to National Park Service, Washington, D C., April 8, 1950)
William A. Olson, Painter, Ungraded
David W. Pierson, Buffalo Keeper, CPC-7
Ludwik Pilch, Janitor, CPC 3
William G. Proper, Personnel Assistant, GS-7 (Promoted from Personnel Clerk, GS-5, April 7, 1950)
Betty Lee Proznick, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4
Louis M. A. Pytleske, Voucher Clerk, GS-4 (Transferred from Navy Department, August 18, 1949)
Edwin J. Quinn, Property Clerk, GS-4 (Probational Appointment, May 1, 1950)
Arnold G. Quist, Plumber, Ungraded
Charles M. Rector, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
Ralph Reed, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded (Reassigned from Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded, April 2, 1950)
Harry V. Reynolds, Jr., Park Ranger, GS-5
Harvey B. Reynolds, Park Ranger, GS-6
Dwight F. Richards, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4
Robert H. Robinson, Park Ranger, GS-5
Robert R Robinson, Jr., Mechanical Supervisor, GS-9 (Promoted from Master Mechanic, CAF-8, July 24, 1949)
Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent, GS-13
Gerald A. Rowe, Engineer (Civil), GS-5 (Probational Appointment, September 8, 1949)
Charles C. Schmid, Storekeeper (General), GS-6
Julia K. Seasholtz, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 (Transferred to Yosemite National Park, January 17, 1950)
Lloyd W. Seasholtz, Electrical Supervisor, GS-9 (Promoted from Electrician, CPC-10, August 7, 1949. Transferred to Yosemite N. P., January 11, 1950)
Leonard A. Selle, Janitor, CPC-5
Curtis K. Skinner, Chief Park Ranger, GS-11
Thomas J. Somerville, Jr., Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-4 (Transferred from Post Office Department, July 7, 1949)
Agnes E. Stanton, Clerk Stenographer, CAF-4 (Resigned September 2, 1949)
Willis Stanton, Payroll Supervisor, GS-5
Walter W. Stebbins, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded
Alene R. Stevens, Telephone Operator, GS-2, WAE
DeLyle R. Stevens, District Park Ranger, GS-7
Andrew E. Stewart, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment), Ungraded
Thomas M. Thompson, Painter Foreman, Ungraded
Robert F. Upton, Park Naturalist, GS-7 (Transferred from Petrified Forest National Monument, April 20, 1950
Lawrence W. Vickrey, Fiscal Accounting Clerk (Cashier), GS-5
Boris T. Vladimiroff, Park Ranger, GS-5
W. Verde Watson, Park Naturalist, GS-9
Joe J. Way, Park Ranger, GS-6 (Promoted from Park Ranger, GS-5, June 25, 1950)

Deate T. White, Supervisor, Construction and Maintenance (Roads), GS-9
William Wiggins, Sanitation Officer, GS-9
Lloyd R. Winkle, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment), Ungraded
Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Engineer (Civil), GS-11
Shirley K. Wohlbrandt, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 (Promoted from Clerk-Stenographer, GS-3, seasonal, March 10, 1950)
Icel Wright, Telephone Operator, GS-2 (Reassignment and Pay Adjustment (to full time), July 10, 1949)
William A. Wright, Storekeeper (General), GS-7
Paul V. Wykert, Park Ranger, GS-5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

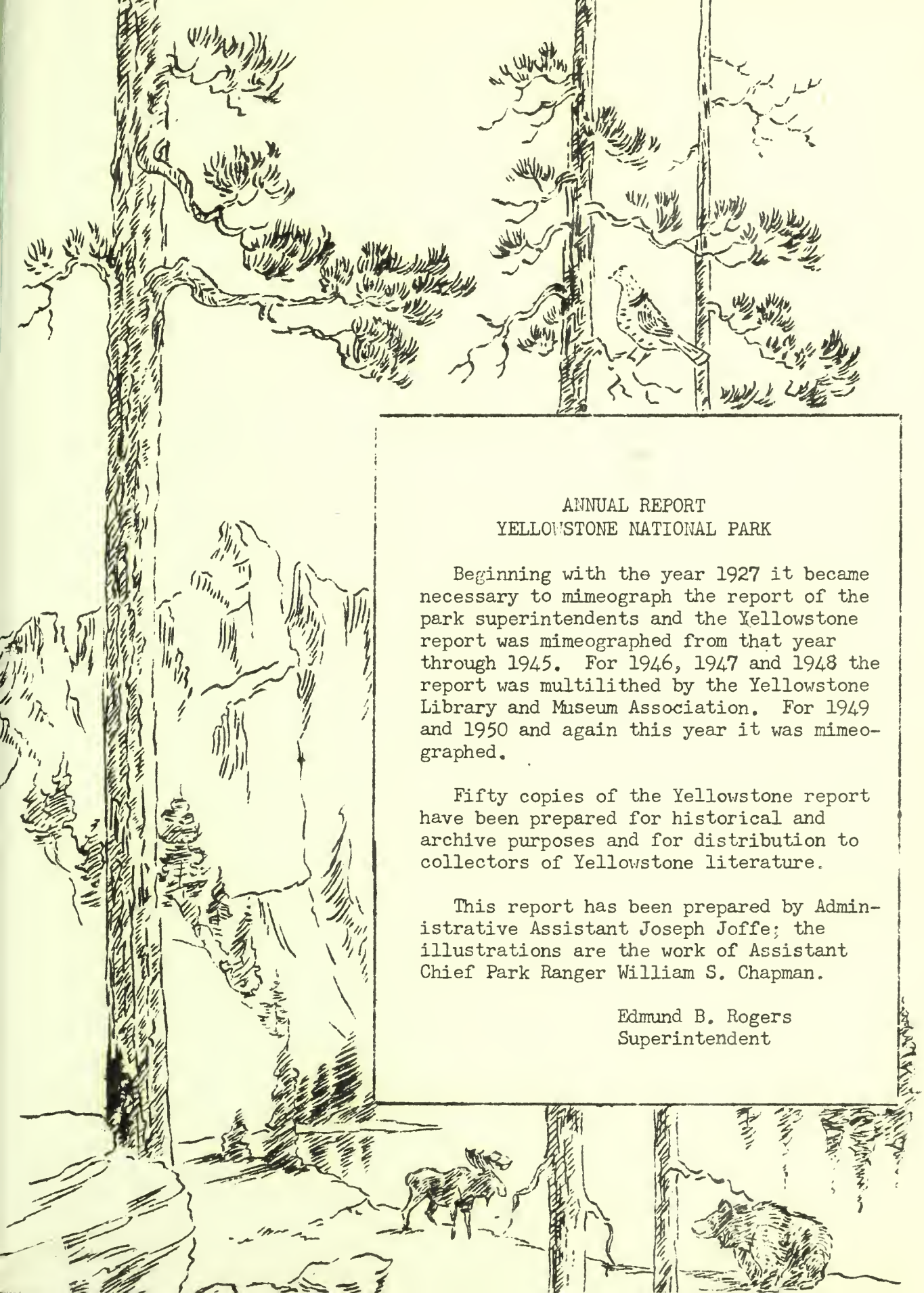
Vol 16
Annual
Report
1948–1951

ANNUAL REPORT

1951

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

EDMUND B. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT



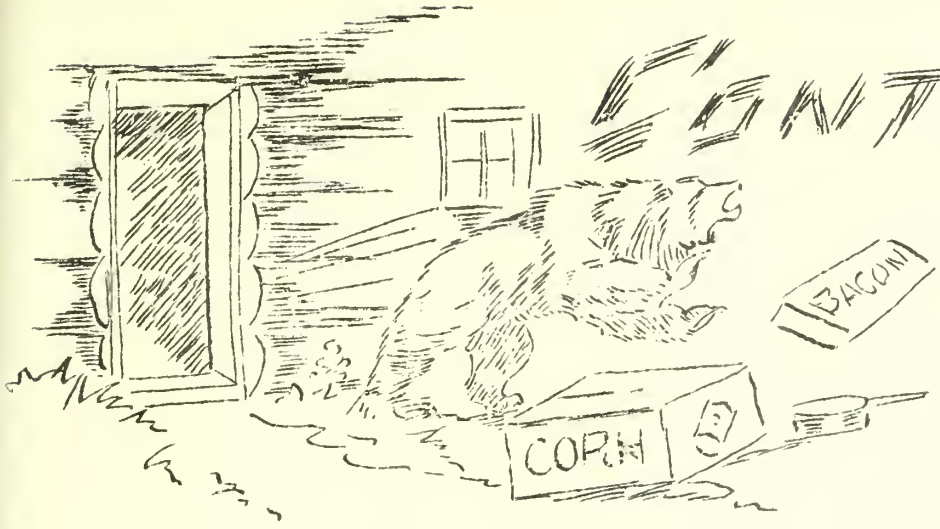
ANNUAL REPORT
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Beginning with the year 1927 it became necessary to mimeograph the report of the park superintendents and the Yellowstone report was mimeographed from that year through 1945. For 1946, 1947 and 1948 the report was multilithed by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. For 1949 and 1950 and again this year it was mimeographed.

Fifty copies of the Yellowstone report have been prepared for historical and archive purposes and for distribution to collectors of Yellowstone literature.

This report has been prepared by Administrative Assistant Joseph Joffe; the illustrations are the work of Assistant Chief Park Ranger William S. Chapman.

Edmund B. Rogers
Superintendent



Absaroka Conservation Committee. 26
Accidents and Public Safety. 30
American Federation of Government Employees. 27
Appropriations 6

Births 40
Blister Rust Control 36
Board of Survey. 26
Building Fire Protection 17

Cash Register, Entrance Stations 13
Census, Park 29
Census, Population 29
Church and Sunday School 28
Citation Award to Eri A. Allan 39
Civil Service Examinations 39
Committee on Management and Improvement. 26
Complaints and Compliments 9
Concessioner Improvements. 8
Concessioners. 7
Construction 23
Coyote Control 35

Deaths 42
Department Management Training Program 39
Director Drury Resigns 39
Discontinuance of Horse Raising. 35
Dude Ranchers' Association 27

Establishment of Smokejumper Unit. 16
Extended Work Week 38

Federal Credit Union 28
Federal Employees Union. 27
Fishing. 36
Foreign Visitors 46
Forest Fires 14

Independence Bond Drive. 40
In-Service Training. 13
Investigation of Yellowstone Lake Fish Resources 37

Lake Store Robbery 30
Landscape Treatment of Roadsides 25
Law Enforcement. 29
Legislative History of NPS Areas 39
Lost Child 32

Maintenance. 20
Mammoth School 25
Management and Protection of Fish Resources. 36
Marriages. 41
Modern Highway Replaces Stagecoach Route 24
Montana Power Enters Yellowstone 9
Montana Wildlife Federation. 27
Motor Vehicle License Fee. 13

National Park Service Conference 40
Naturalist Division. 18
New Assistant Regional Director. 40
New Elk Traps. 34
New Grand Teton National Park. 40
New Outlet for Live Elk. 34
New Wage Schedule. 38

Old Faithful Swimming Pool Demolished. 9

Park Hotel Fire in Gardiner. 31
Public Relations 12
Public Relations Aspects of Wildlife Control Operations. 35
Publicity. 11

Range Studies. 35
Red Cross. 40
Revenues 6
Road Improvements Since the War. 24

Safety Committee 26
Sign Committee 26
Status of Larger Mammals 32
Sunday School and Church 28

Tourist Study. 12
Transfers. 37
Travel 3
Trumpeter Swan Census. 34

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. 37

Visitors 44

Weather. 1
Wood Utilization 16

Yellowstone Library and Museum Association 20

Wildlife

ANNUAL REPORT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

- 1 9 5 1 -

Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent

- - - - - -

Up to 1934 the report of the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park covered the construction season and included the period from October 1 through September 30. The 1934 report covered the period from October 1, 1933 through June 30, 1934, and subsequent reports have covered the fiscal year periods. This report, therefore, for 1951 covers the fiscal year July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951.

The Superintendent's report for 1951, as was the case from 1942 to 1950, inclusive, was considerably curtailed as the requirements from the Washington office no longer call for details of various activities, but only the highlights of protection, development, visitor use, etcetera. The Superintendent's report is no longer needed in detail for inclusion in the Director's brief report to the Secretary of the Interior but this more detailed mimeographed report is prepared in order that continuity of annual reports be not broken for historical and archive purposes.

WEATHER

Unusually cool and wet weather prevailed during July 1950 with 3.14" of precipitation as compared with 0.50" in July 1949 and the previous five year average of 0.96". Precipitation fell on 15 days during the month. Temperatures were below normal all month with a maximum of 84° being recorded on the 1st and 6th and a minimum of 35° on the 31st. Grass and plant life experienced a good growing month and remained green all month except for the species which had been cured. The fore part of August was comparatively cool throughout the park with occasional rains while the last part of the month was considerably drier with marked rising temperatures. The warmer weather during the latter part of the month with decreased rainfall caused the park fire danger to rise rapidly, reaching a new high of 63 on the 30th. Fortunately no lightning occurred so the month passed without any fires of consequence. The maximum temperature recorded was 88° on the 9th as compared with 95° in August 1949. A minimum temperature of 36° occurred on the 26th. Total precipitation amounted to 0.89" as compared with 0.56" for the same period last year. The grasses and range cover matured and became very dry by the end of the month. The fore part of September was hot and dry with the highest September temperatures on record being recorded. The maximum temperature of 92° was recorded on September 3 and the minimum reading of 21° was made on the 30th. The last ten days of the month were cold with moderate to heavy snowfall. Total precipitation for the month was 2.31" as compared with 2.20" in 1949, 1.16" in 1948 and 2.73" in 1947. Mild and above average temperatures prevailed throughout October with only moderate precipitation occurring mostly during the last ten days of the month. Maximum temperature was 72° on the 13th and the minimum was 12° on the 2nd. Total precipitation was 1.41" as

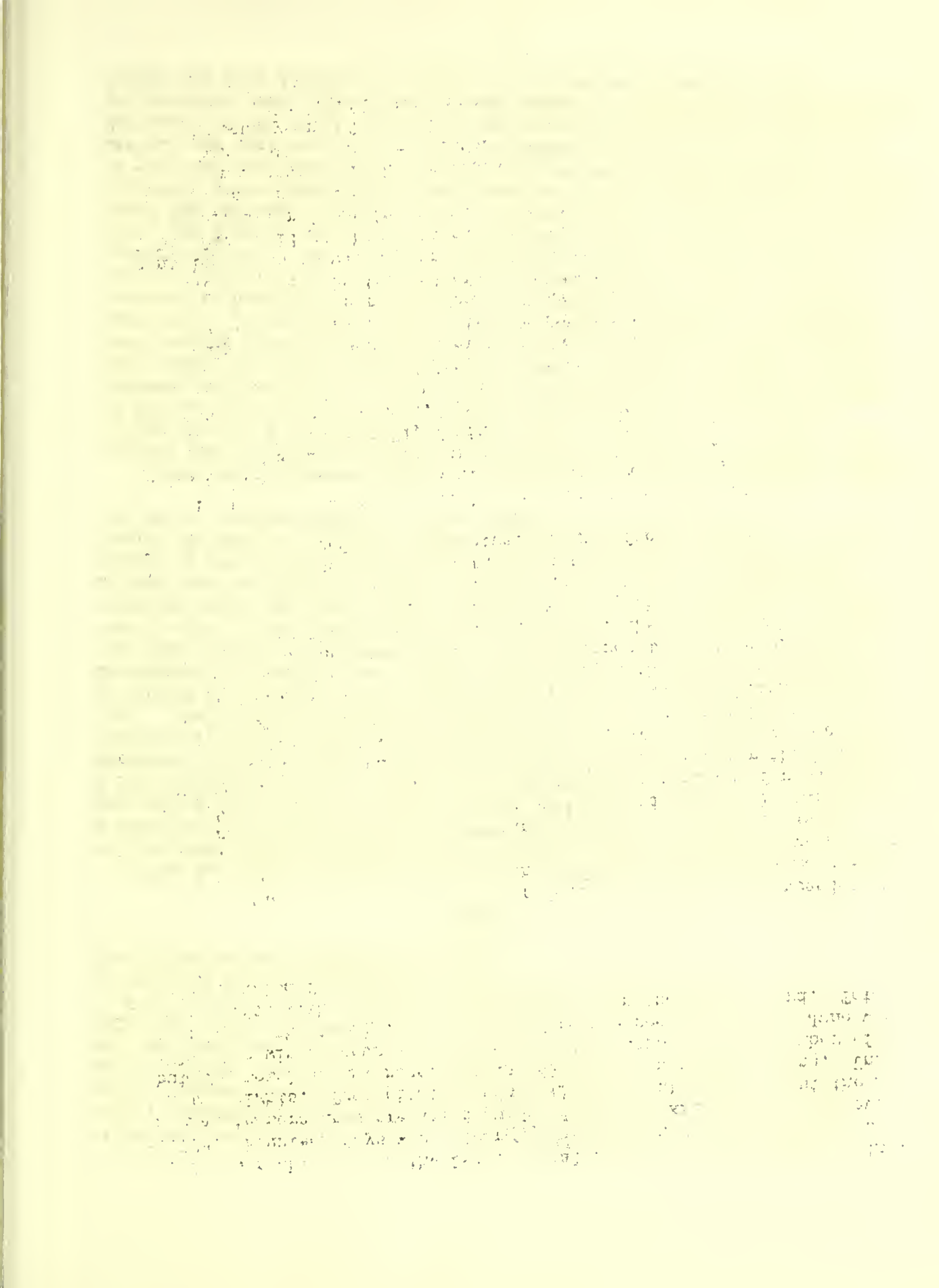
compared with the six year average of 1.27". The weather was unusually warm throughout November with below zero temperatures being recorded on only one day. Precipitation fell on 21 days consisting of rain alternating with snow. Total precipitation amounted to 1.29" as compared with the past six year average of 1.59". Snow cover on most portions of the northern section of the park was light and scattered but with some 10 to 24 inches in the interior and southern sections of the park. The maximum temperature was 56° on the 27th and the minimum was -3° on the 10th. Temperatures were considerably above normal in December with total precipitation slightly below normal. Temperatures of 40° or higher were recorded on 10 days while below zero temperature was recorded on only one day during the month. A maximum temperature of 45° was recorded on the 11th and a minimum of -7° was recorded on the 5th. Precipitation totaling 0.83" fell on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 29th, 30th and 31st. Comparison of precipitation for previous years showed in 1949, 1.03", 1948, 2.01", 1947, 0.74", 1946, 1.11", 1945, 1.15" and 1944, 0.34". Warm weather melted much of the snow that fell during the first part of the month on the northern part of the park with a great deal of bare ground in evidence. A severe cold front reached the park during the last week in January with January 29 temperatures recorded as follows: West Yellowstone -56.5°, Lamar Unit -51°, Northeast Entrance -50°, Tower Fall -48°, East Entrance -39°, Snake River -36°, and Mammoth -35°. The front gradually moved south and by the end of the month temperatures had moderated. Total precipitation for the month for Mammoth was 0.99" as compared with 2.92" in 1950, 1.15" in 1949, 1.33" in 1948, 0.63" in 1947, 1.13" in 1946, 3.46" in 1945 and 3.99" in 1944. Temperatures in the park on the first day of February were: -54° at West Yellowstone, -47° at Northeast Entrance, -44° at Lamar, -43° at Snake River, -41° at Tower Fall, -37° at East Entrance and -27° at Mammoth. Temperatures rose considerably during the following week. Snow fell at Mammoth during 14 days of February with a total precipitation of 0.55". This was considerably lower than the previous five years which were: 0.65" in 1950, 1.76" in 1949, 1.21" in 1948, 1.02" in 1947, and 0.94" in 1946. Rain fell generally over the entire park on February 7. Precipitation during March more closely approached the normal than the 0.55" during February. Total precipitation at Mammoth was above the past four years average with 1.85" for 1951 as compared with 1.60" for 1950, 0.87" for 1949, 1.46" for 1948, and 1.35" for 1947. Severe blizzards during the first ten days of the month accounted for most of the snowfall. Minimum temperatures over the park were recorded during the blizzard of the 11th and read as follows: West Yellowstone -35°, Northeast Entrance -25°, Lamar -17° and Mammoth -12°. Precipitation during April was slightly higher than the previous five year average. Total precipitation recorded was 1.44" as compared with 1.79" for 1950, 0.76" for 1949, 1.17" for 1948, 1.09" for 1947 and 0.36" for 1946. Maximum temperature for the headquarters area occurred on the 13th with a recording of 64°. The minimum temperature occurred on the 1st with a reading of 16°. In general snow depths over the park ranged slightly below the normal for the past five years. The weather was generally warm during May which facilitated the melting of snow and road opening operations. The snow also disappeared from the lower range elevations allowing the game to secure plenty of forage. The maximum temperature recorded was 73° on the 22nd and the minimum reading

of 26° was obtained on the 29th. Total precipitation for the month was 1.77". Fourteen days were clear, 9 partly cloudy and 8 cloudy. Below normal temperatures prevailed during June with killing frosts occurring on two nights. Precipitation was well distributed throughout the month but the total amount received was only 68% of normal for June. Unseasonably high winds occurred on several days causing a large number of trees to fall on the trails. Maximum temperature recorded during June was 79° on the 15th with a minimum reading of 24° on the 2nd and 3rd. Total precipitation for the month was 1.28".

TRAVEL

For the third consecutive year Yellowstone's travel exceeded the million mark with the closing of the travel season on September 30, 1950. A total of 1,109,926 persons were checked in at the five park gateways for the period from October 1, 1949 through September 30, 1950 as against 1,133,516 persons for the same period the previous travel year, showing a decrease of 2.1 per cent. The total number of visitors for the 1948 travel year was 1,013,531, which was 9.5 per cent less than for the 1950 travel year. The millionth visitor recorded this year was on September 2, in 1949 on August 29 and in 1948, the first year of over a million visitors, on September 23. While no new record for travel was established this year the park enjoyed a most successful season, with conditions favorable for travel most of the summer and no forest fires to contend with. While in previous years the travel count was made of the actual number of visitors in each car the figure 3.28 persons per car, which is the average over a number of years of keeping travel figures, was used in compiling the record for 1950 so that the actual count may be either a few too many or too few as compared with the actual figures for 1949 and 1948.

Post and pre-season travel, covering the period from October 1, 1949 through June 4, 1950, due mainly to a backward spring, unfavorable weather in May and the late opening of roads, showed a decrease of 16.3 per cent, 59,668 in 1950 against 71,279 in 1949, but by the end of June this decrease had been cut to 4.0 per cent, 243,388 visitors against 253,649. July travel was almost identical with travel for the same month in 1949, there having been recorded 386,306 visitors this July as against 386,378 last July. It was very evident that the Korean situation was beginning to show its head in affecting travel and during the month of August the travel dropped 6.3 per cent from the previous August, 356,900 visitors against 380,786. By the end of August travel for the year was 3.3 per cent less than it was a year ago. September travel beginning with the Labor Day holidays, began to show an increase but as travel declines considerably after Labor Day it was impossible to make up the loss occasioned in post and pre-season and during August so that although September travel was 9.4 per cent over the previous September, when the season ended on September 30 the total travel for the year was still 2.1 per cent behind the previous year. The daily average number of visitors for June 1950 was 6,445, for July 12,461, for August 11,513 and for September 4,110.



While no new record for a single day's entry was established in 1950 the travel for the first four days of July, covering the July 4 holiday period, established a new record with 63,699 persons being recorded as against 59,721 for the same period last year, an increase of 6.7 per cent. The largest single day's travel recorded this year was on July 2 with 18,792 visitors. The record single day's travel was established on July 3, 1949 with 20,046 visitors. In 1948 the largest single day was July 4 with 17,186 visitors.

The buses in the park were operated to transport the 19,951 persons who came to the park by train, air or bus, which visitors constituted only 1.8 per cent of the total visitation but was 1,191 persons or 6.3 per cent more than in 1949. Commercial air travel into the West Yellowstone airport was discontinued in 1948 and the closest air field from which passengers were brought into the park was at Bozeman, Montana. Some air visitors were delivered to the park from the Jackson, Wyoming air field while others were brought from the Billings airport by train or bus. The Northern Pacific Railway in 1949 started using buses for delivering its passengers from Livingston, Montana to the North Entrance at Gardiner and this service was continued during the 1950 season. Of the 19,951 passengers transported by the park buses 5,077 came into the park at the North Gate at Gardiner, 10,049 entered at the West Gate at West Yellowstone, 2,637 entered at the East Gate from Cody, Wyoming, 900 entered at the South Gate from Moran, Wyoming and 1,288 entered at the Northeast Entrance from Red Lodge, Montana. The North Entrance passengers were delivered by the Northern Pacific Railway, the West Entrance passengers by the Union Pacific and Milwaukee Railroads, the East Entrance passengers by the Burlington Railroad, the South Entrance passengers by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Northeast Entrance passengers by the Northern Pacific.

Three hundred thirty five thousand one hundred seventy eight motor vehicles were checked in at the park gates during 1950 as compared to 341,796 during 1949 and 304,919 during 1948, a decrease of 1.9 per cent under the former and an increase of 9.9 per cent over the latter.

Of the various modes of travel 16,862 persons came to the park by train, 3,089 by bus, none by plane, and 1,089,975 in their own transportation, which includes 1,088,386 by private automobile, 674 miscellaneous and 915 by motorcycle. Of the 1,088,386 persons entering by private automobile 877,833 came in for the season for the first time and 210,553 were recorded as reentries, having made more than one trip. The 1950 season showed a registration of 29 pack horse parties and 197 via horseback.

The post and pre-season travel for 1950 was considered from October 1, 1949 through June 4, 1950 and amounted to 59,668 visitors and 20,673 motor vehicles. Covering the same period in 1949 a total of 71,279 visitors and 24,273 motor vehicles were recorded, a decrease of 16.3 and 14.8 per cent, respectively.

This year as during the past three years statistics on the number of fish reported caught in the park were not kept and no record was maintained of exit travel due to increased travel, limited personnel, the 40 hour week applicable to government employees and the use of new cash registers at the entrance stations.

The number of trailers checked in during the 1950 travel year shows considerably in excess of the past two years but the comparison is not a fair one due to the fact that this year all trailers of every type and description were recorded whereas during 1949 and 1948 only house trailers were recorded. The number of trailers checked in at the various entrances this year totaled 9,151 whereas 5,333 house trailers were brought into the park in 1949 and 5,139 in 1948. Eighteen hundred eighty eight boats were brought into the park during 1950 for use on park waters as against 2,007 in 1949.

The check of campgrounds showed a figure of 237,106 for the season, as compared with 243,844 for 1949 and 322,055 for 1948.

The west entrance continued to be the most popular gateway with 370,339 visitors as compared with 386,574 for 1949, a decrease of 4.2 per cent. East was again second with 308,028 visitors as against 310,248 for 1949, a decrease of .7 per cent. South Gate continued in third place with 205,213 visitors as against 207,299 for 1949, a decrease of 1.0 per cent; north gate held fourth place with 141,934 visitors as against 157,713 in 1949, an increase of 3.1 per cent; and northeast gate was fifth with 84,412 visitors as compared with 91,682 in 1949, a decrease of 7.9 per cent. The order of standing by entrances has remained the same during the past two years but while the north entrance ranked fourth in number of visitors it was the only entrance to show an increase over the previous year. Travel via the east and south entrances was almost the same as for 1949, a loss of .7 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively, the west entrance showed a loss of 4.2 per cent and the northeast entrance showed the largest percentage of loss, 7.9 per cent, this being due mainly to the late opening of this high road to travel and unfavorable weather during a large part of the summer at this high elevation necessitating some motorists who planned to use this highway to enter the park at another gateway.

Due to the shortage of personnel, the inauguration of the use of new cash registers and in order to speed up operations at the various entrances and because each year the classification of travel by states shows the various states in pretty much the same order the keeping of such records was dispensed with for the 1949 season and again for 1950. While a spot check of automobiles entering the park for two different weeks in 1949 showed California motorists at the top of the list, Illinois second, Iowa third, Washington fourth, Utah fifth, Montana sixth, Minnesota seventh, Texas eighth, Idaho ninth and Michigan tenth, no such spot check was made during 1950 so that no records are available of the order to standing of cars by states. The records compiled for 1948, when an actual check was made of cars by states for the entire travel year, showed the first ten to include California, Illinois, Montana, Utah, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio in the order named.

When the 1951 season got underway it became apparent that another record travel year was in the making despite the Korean situation. A total of 215,525 persons entered the park in June 1951 as compared with 193,339 for June 1950, an increase of 11.47 per cent, and the total travel for the

1951 season to the end of the fiscal year showed 272,988 persons entering as compared with 243,388 over the same period the previous year, an increase of 12.16 per cent. Rail travel to the end of the fiscal year was recorded as 2,138 as compared with 4,330 for the same period the previous year, or a loss of 50.62 per cent. However, this loss was accounted for by the fact that during June 1950 several large parties of Shriners and Boy Scouts came to the park by rail whereas there were no large rail parties in June this year.

REVENUES

Revenues for the 1951 fiscal year reached a record high of $916,024.48, exceeding those of the previous high year 1950 by $95,867.89, or approximately 12%. Of the total revenues $760,145.00 resulted from the collection of the Yellowstone motor vehicle fee and $98,349.67 was from business concessions, an increase of $45,884.50 and $36,511.85 respectively, over 1950. Other large items of revenue included sale of electric current $28,461.22, sale of water $9,300.78, garbage disposal $5,770.32, and rental of telephone and telegraph facilities $2,616.95.

APPROPRIATIONS

The following amounts were available for expenditure by Yellowstone National Park during the 1951 fiscal year.

1411033 Management and Protection, National Park Service, 1951			
Management of Parks and Other Areas		$368,048.00	
Forestry and Fire Control		23,403.71	$391,451.71
1411034 Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities, National Park Service, 1951			
Roads and Trails		499,494.00	
Buildings and Utilities, Etc.		191,595.00	
Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities		18,996.32	710,085.32
14X1035 Construction and Acquisition of Land, National Park Service			
Roads and Trails (Carry-over)	$226,335.31		
(New)	94,213.83	320,549.14	
Buildings and Utilities, Etc.			
(Carry-over)	219,565.10		
(New)	101,063.35	320,628.45	641,177.59
14X6663 Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park			22,117.67
14-1212258(5).030 Control of Forest Pests, Department of Agriculture (Transfer to Interior) 1951			22,000.00
141/26690 Replacement of Personal Property Sold, Department of the Interior, 1951 and 1952			1,538.69
			$1,788,370.98

CONCESSIONERS

On July 12, 1950 the Yellowstone Park Company set a new record for taking care of overnight guests with 7,918 people being registered at all hotels, lodges and tourist cabins. This record was exceeded on four different occasions during the 1950 season with a new all-time high record being established on August 9, 1950 with a count of 8,172 guests.

The new cottages in connection with Lake Hotel were opened to the public for the first time on July 15, 1950 with 64 rooms in operation.

The Park Medical Service, operated by Drs. Alfred M. Lueck and John A. Pearson, placed a doctor, Dr. Al Mucelli, at Old Faithful Inn on July 19, 1950 to be stationed there for the 1950 season. The Mammoth Hospital closed September 10. Dr. Norman C. Carlson, Resident Park Physician, left the park on September 30 to return to his practice at Watertown, Minnesota, having served two years in the park. Miss Betty McCall and Miss Marie Lebeis, Nurses, were left in the park to handle the medical service for the winter. A nurse was entered on duty at Old Faithful on May 16 for the 1951 season and on June 8 Dr. Lueck arrived in the park to open the Mammoth Hospital.

The Sandwich Shop at Old Faithful was closed August 10. The Haynes Shop at Camp Roosevelt was closed August 31. The Mammoth Tourist Cabins and Camp Roosevelt closed September 1. Lake Hotel, Lake Lodge and Haynes Shops at Canyon and Lake Lodge closed September 4, Lake Lodge Dining Room September 5, Thumb Boathouse September 6, Haynes Shop in Canyon Hotel September 8, Mammoth Hotel Dining Room and Grill, Mammoth Repair Shop, Old Faithful Inn, Canyon Hotel, Old Faithful Lodge Dining Room, bus, telegraph and horseback service September 9, Lake Lodge Cabins, Canyon Tourist Cabins, Cafeteria and Repair Shop September 10, Haynes Canyon Shop September 12, Haynes West Thumb Shop September 13, Thumb Tourist Cabins and Cafeteria and Thumb Store September 14, Old Faithful Lodge, Fishing Bridge Boathouse and Haynes Fishing Bridge Shop September 15, Haynes Tower Fall Store September 20, Mammoth Hotel and Haynes Old Faithful Picture Shop September 25, Fishing Bridge Cafeteria, Tourist Cabins and Repair Shop and Haynes Mammoth Shop September 30. Old Faithful Cafeteria, Tourist Cabins and Garage closed October 13. Informal accommodations and meals became available at the Hamilton Lower Store beginning October 13 and continued until the end of the month when the store was closed and the crews departed. Lake Store closed October 14. The Yellowstone Park Company closed its shop in Gardiner on December 1 to remain closed until March 1 due to the International situation and the uncertainty of operations next summer.

Crews from Hamilton Stores, Inc. moved into the park on April 24 and opened their operations at Old Faithful. The Hamilton Lake Store opened May 3, Old Faithful Tourist Cabins, Cafeteria and Garage and Haynes Mammoth Shop May 10, the Haynes Shop at Old Faithful May 18, the Fishing Bridge Tourist Cabins, Cafeteria, Repair Shop and the Haynes Shop at Fishing Bridge May 25, the Canyon and Thumb Tourist Cabins and Cafeteria

May 28 and the Mammoth Coffee Shop May 29. Boats started operating on Yellowstone Lake on May 30 while the Haynes Store at Tower Fall opened May 31. The telegraph office in the Mammoth Hotel started operating June 1 and on June 4 the Mammoth Tourist Cabins and Garage opened; also Old Faithful and Lake Lodge Cabins. The Haynes Canyon Shop opened June 5. Mammoth Cottages and Grill opened June 11. Old Faithful and Lake Lodge Dining Rooms opened June 14 and Canyon Cafeteria June 17. The railroads started delivering their passengers at the various park entrances on June 18, on which date the park buses started operations, and the Canyon Lodge Cabins and Dining Room, Camp Roosevelt, Canyon, Lake and Old Faithful Hotels, the saddle horse operations and the Camp Roosevelt Store opened the same day.

Plans were approved in August 1950 for the construction of a Girls Dormitory and Dining Room at Old Faithful for Hamilton Stores, Inc. but work did not get underway on this project until June 7, 1951. Mr. C. A. Hamilton, owner and operator of Hamilton Stores, Inc., suffered a slight heart attack at his lower store at Old Faithful on the morning of August 31, 1950. On March 19, 1951, Assistant Secretary Doty approved the extension of the Hamilton Stores, Inc. contract for one year from December 31, 1950.

On September 5, 1950, Mr. J. E. Haynes accepted an extension of Haynes, Inc. contract through 1949 and 1950 to December 31, 1950. Negotiations for a new contract were underway beginning with the 1951 calendar year but this had not been consummated by the end of the fiscal year.

The building and improvement program of the Yellowstone Park Company is contained in another item in this report under the heading "Concessioner Improvements", which follows.

CONCESSIONER IMPROVEMENTS

In an endeavor to keep pace with the tremendous increase in travel since World War II and to provide additional and more comfortable accommodations for visitors and employees, the Yellowstone Park Company is engaged on a program which will involve the expenditure of over a half million dollars. Some of the projects proposed in connection with this construction program include the erection of 116 cottages at Lake Hotel location, to cost approximately $100,000, 64 of which cottages were completed and put in operation during the 1950 season; the rearrangement of cabins and improvements at Lake Lodge, to cost approximately $75,000; the erection of a girls dormitory at Lake, to cost approximately $20,000, the foundation for which was laid during the fall of 1950; repairing 80 rooms at Lake Hotel, which cost some $8,000; new bathing facilities and employees quarters at Fishing Bridge, to cost about $40,000; a multiple housing unit at Fishing Bridge, to cost about $50,000; improvements of the boat docks at Lake and West Thumb, to cost about $5,000; public baths, etcetera, in connection with the Old Faithful tourist cabins, to cost about $60,000; remodeling the Canyon Hotel kitchen, at a cost of approximately $100,000 and the erection of a new laundry at Mammoth, to cost about $29,000, including some $8,000 for an automatic

sprinkler system. Work on this laundry is well underway and should be completed during 1951. The carrying out of this intensive program may be seriously delayed in view of a denial by the National Production Board of the Department of Commerce covering the construction of the cottages in connection with Lake Hotel, dormitory and shower building in connection with Old Faithful tourist cabins and additional cabins in connection with Old Faithful Lodge. Application has been made for clearance for the new facilities at Fishing Bridge but these may also be denied by the National Production Board.

OLD FAITHFUL SWIMMING POOL DEMOLISHED

Work started on May 2, 1951 on the demolition of the Old Faithful Swimming Pool. The contract for the demolition was awarded to the Propane Company of Gardiner with 60 days allowed to do the job. The original Old Faithful Swimming Pool was constructed in 1914 and was operated by H. P. Brothers. On June 30, 1933 Mr. C. A. Hamilton bought out Mr. Brothers, reconstructed the pool and operated it since that date except during the war years and last summer. The building is being removed at the request of the National Park Service. The contract for the removal made by Mr. Hamilton covers a cost of $13,400. The equipment and material resulting from the demolition will be salvaged. The removal of the structure was well underway by the end of the fiscal year and with the removal of the Mammoth Pool which began in May of 1950 there remained no swimming pools for public use in the park.

MONTANA POWER ENTERS YELLOWSTONE

For the first time in its history private power was brought into Yellowstone when the Montana Power Company constructed a line from Gardiner to park headquarters at Mammoth in the fall of 1950. Work started on August 14, 1950 and on May 3, 1951 power was turned into its new line. On June 15 the switch was thrown to furnish power service to most of the concessioners' activities at Mammoth.

COMPLAINTS AND COMPLIMENTS

When it is considered that 1,109,926 persons visited Yellowstone during the travel year 1950 the number of both written complaints and compliments received covering this period is extremely small, there having been recorded but 30 complaints against National Park Service operations and 55 against concessioner operations while 35 compliments on National Park Service operations were received and 15 on concessioner operations. Visitors are more likely to complain than to pass out bouquets and this is truly more so in a national park where they are encouraged through the park's literature and talks by ranger naturalists to call unsatisfactory conditions to the attention of the Superintendent. As has been the case particularly since the war with insufficient personnel and limited appropriations it has not been possible for the park to completely correct some of the unsatisfactory conditions which result in complaints although every attempt possible is made to improve them. Also,

with more than 3,000 employees in the park and with limited forms of recreation for them during their off hours as well as an apparent indifference which has developed in many employees during the past few years due to the labor situation occasions arise when some of the employees become discourteous. As it is necessary that all construction and maintenance work on park roads be done during the travel season when they are free of snow the conditions occasioned by such work naturally lead to justified complaints. The accommodations in the park have not kept pace with the tremendous increase in travel since the war and there are naturally disappointments in not being able to get accommodations and also with some of the accommodations obtained. The maintenance and improvement of campgrounds to meet the increased demand has also lagged and the difficulty of getting good camp cleaners who will do a thorough job has been particularly noticeable during the past few years. Seven of the complaints against the National Park Service were in connection with the slaughter of elk in the park. Not included in the above are a large number of complaints which were registered against the tearing down of the Old Faithful swimming pool.

Of the 30 written complaints against the National Park Service 4 concerned camping facilities, 2 were about road maps and signs, 2 were about insufficient and misleading information, 2 on the lectures of the ranger naturalists, 2 on the condition, obstruction and closing of roads, 3 on damages to the landscape, 1 on parking area obstructions, 1 on the tennis court at Mammoth, 1 on inadequate railings for protection purposes, 3 on the enforcement of regulations, 7 on the slaughtering of elk in the park and 2 on miscellaneous matters. Of the 55 complaints registered against the concessioners 4 concerned lack of cabin accommodations, 14 were about the unsatisfactory condition of cabins, 1 was due to the lack of bathing facilities, 2 concerned the quantity and quality of meals, 1 was on the quality and insufficiency of food supplies, 3 were about transportation rates, 4 about the services and information on transportation, 1 on garage charges and services, 1 was against the medical service, 5 concerned miscellaneous services, 4 condemned sanitary conditions, 3 the condition of comfort stations, 4 on the indifference and discourtesy of employees, 2 on noises, 3 resulted from accommodations not being held or being unsatisfactory and 3 were unclassified.

The 15 written commendations concerning the concessioner operations included 7 on the courtesy and efficiency of employees, 1 on service at one of the dispensaries, 2 on service at the garage, 2 on the handling of reservations, 2 praised the fine food and 1 concerned a particular bus driver. The 35 commendations on National Park Service operations included 10 on the courtesy and efficiency of personnel, 13 on the naturalist service, 5 on the ranger service, 1 on campground cleaner service, 1 on roads and trails, 1 on the effective signs, 1 on the general maintenance of the park, 1 praised the bear warnings, 1 the cleanliness of roadside and 1 the preservation of natural conditions.

PUBLICITY

No Publicity Director was engaged by the park concessioners to handle the publicity work for the park during the 1950 season nor was one engaged for the 1951 season. From about 1922 until the beginning of World War II and even a couple years after the war such publicity director was employed to write and release stories through the Superintendent's office. The publicity for the 1950 season and also beginning with the 1951 season was handled by Administrative Assistant Joffe and only such stories as were believed necessary to keep the public informed and special happenings were sent out to the Press and several radio stations. Most of the stories were phoned to the Associated Press and United Press in Helena, others wired the International News in Denver, while several during the year were mimeographed and sent out to the park's general mailing list.

Stories released during the 1950 season included one on the drownings in Yellowstone Lake on July 6, one on the death of Teresa Prasch which occurred in the automobile accident seven miles east of West Yellowstone on July 27, another on the drowning of two men in Lewis Lake on September 10 and two others in connection with the closing of the park facilities and roads for the 1950 season. The July and August comparative travel figures were mailed out as issued and the final travel figures at the close of the travel year on September 30 were dispatched with a lengthy press release.

The August 1950 issue of HOLIDAY magazine contained a well written and profusely illustrated article on the park which included four full pages of colored pictures and two pages of black and white pictures.

The Denver representative of LIFE magazine phoned in October and advised that LIFE expected to use a Yellowstone winter story some time in February and sent several hundred pictures for captioning which were taken by their photographers. The February 5 issue of the magazine contained this special winter story and included pictures from the park's files and from those taken by their staff photographer Ralph Crane who visited the park in February and March 1950.

No press releases were sent out from the park during the winter although a number of items regarding the elk reduction program were carried in various newspapers in the western states and especially following the meeting of a special committee on the Northern Elk Herd called by George Kern, Secretary of the Absaroka Conservation Committee and held at Mammoth December 2.

A story on general park activities was prepared and furnished in January for a special edition of the Casper Tribune Herald, which appeared with pictures in the February 18 issue of the paper.

On April 5 a story concerning the opening of the roads and facilities was released to the park's mailing list and another was sent out on April 24 concerning the opening of the roads on the west side of the park.

Numerous pictures were furnished throughout the year from the park files for illustrating newspaper and magazine articles and a number of well known photographers came to the park to get pictures of various activities and phenomena. Alfred M. Milotte, photographer for Walt Disney Productions, was in the park with his wife from July 31 to December 7 obtaining pictures of bears and other wildlife for use in a special bear feature which this company contemplated producing.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

While the park conducted no special activities in the park proper to encourage public relations numerous contacts were made throughout the year with individuals and organizations in the adjoining states to further better public relations and to acquaint the communities with park policies, practices and problems. Talks were given to some of these groups by various officials of the park and motion and still pictures were shown to bring to their attention the various features and some of the activities of the park. Some of the groups contacted included the Absaroka Conservation Committee, the Gallatin Conservation Committee, Livingston Rotary Club, Dude Ranchers Association, Gardiner Lions Club, the Cody Club, several church organizations in Livingston as well as schools, the Montana Natural Resources Council, the Park County Rod and Gun Club, the Livingston Chamber of Commerce, Forest Service officials in Livingston, Bozeman and Missoula, members of the Montana Fish and Game Commission and Department, the Montana Rural Firefighters Service, the Southwestern Sportsmens Association, the Billings Commercial Club, the Rocky Mountain Section of the American Foresters and the Montana Travel Counselors School.

TOURIST STUDY

Since its inception in 1872, Yellowstone National Park has witnessed a five hundred-fold increase in the number of visitors to the park. This remarkable increase, while demonstrating the social, economic and educational value of the park, has not evolved without its problems. Travel on park roads, the increased burden on accommodations, both inside and outside the park, and other related problems have multiplied in direct proportion to this massive influx of visitors.

In view of this situation, it was thought advisable to conduct a factual tourist study to determine the influence of the park on the economy of the surrounding area. Also, to gather pertinent data upon which intelligent future planning could be based. The study was conducted in August 1950 by the Wyoming Highway Department in conjunction with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Public Roads. Results of the survey revealed that in 1950 the park generated $18,994,301.00 in trade in and near the park and a grand total of $121,129,630.00 of trade throughout the country.

A 27 page report, profusely illustrated with park pictures, maps and charts, entitled "YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK TOURIST STUDY", covering the survey, was printed by the Planning Division of the Wyoming Highway Department and was made available for general distribution.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE

The collection of the motor vehicle license fee for the 1950 season was discontinued at the close of September 30. On December 19, 1950 the Director recommended that Yellowstone go back to using printed pre-numbered motor vehicle permits instead of cash registers as it had been proven after a full trial that the cash registers were not particularly adaptable for gate work in the park. The collection of the motor vehicle license fee started on June 5 for the 1951 season, the same date as the previous year.

CASH REGISTERS, ENTRANCE STATIONS

During the summer season of 1950 an experiment was conducted in the use of cash registers for the sale of park entrance permits. The six cash registers provided for the purpose were standard commercial models adapted for National Park Service use. The cash register procedure eliminated large stocks of pre-numbered, accountable permits, since the permit was printed as it was issued from the machine.

The commercial model cash registers with their complicated and numerous banks of keys caused confusion and a certain degree of human error when entrance station activity became rushed. It was necessary to operate the proper four keys, out of an option of fourteen, for each permit sale transaction. It was inevitable during the extremely busy periods that some personnel would hit one wrong key and issue a permit in error. The cash register system did not speed up operations as anticipated. However, it is thought that the cash register may eventually be used to advantage in entrance station operations but only when a foolproof machine of single key operation is offered for our use.

Because of our unfavorable experience with the use of cash registers, we have reverted to the use of pre-numbered and accountable permit stock and a simplified procedure adopted to speed up entrance checking operations.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

As a part of the In-Service Training program the Yellowstone's Weekly News was issued each Thursday throughout the year to keep employees, concessioners and others fully informed of the various activities and happenings of the park. This publication, which serves as the park's newspaper, has proven very valuable and informative for the park's personnel.

Seasonal personnel of the Protection Division received 717 man hours of In-Service training the first month of the fiscal year. Most of this consisted of on-the-job training but considerable training was conducted during the off-duty hours since the heavy work load at all stations prevents devoting scheduled work time to training. In July 16 park rangers, including the headquarters staff of the Protection Division,

participated in four hours of intensive training for those who operate the patrol cars, the session having been devoted to the discussion and explanation of safety practices, law enforcement tactics and National Park Service policies. On July 1 Chief Park Naturalist Condon gave a talk at Lake Butte to the new seasonal park rangers who were making a trip around the loop as part of their indoctrination. The tape recorder of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association was used several times in July to record the interpretive programs as presented in the evenings by the park ranger naturalists and records were made of the Master of Ceremony's aspects of the evening program and evening campfire talk. After these talks were presented the ranger naturalists were given an opportunity to listen to them and to make their own observations of improvements which they might make in presenting the material they do to visitors. The 16 mm motion picture projector and the kodaslide projectors were used on several occasions during the summer for projecting training films and pictures to firefighting crews, fire control aids and other personnel.

The Protection Division held its annual conference for Protection Division and other interested employees from May 7 through 11, 1951. The annual Road Foremen Conference was held May 25, 1951 at which time a careful review of operations, safety, equipment care, meeting of the public, accidents and other items were discussed. A Fire Training School for Protection Division personnel was held May 10 and 11, 1951, one day having been devoted to classroom discussions of various fire topics and one day was spent in the field on actual demonstrations.

An instruction course for new ranger naturalists was held from June 12 through 14, including a tour of the park. A similar course for 22 new seasonal park rangers was held on June 29 and 30, consuming eight hours, and a trip of the park was scheduled for these men for July 1. Ten phases of Protection Division work was covered during the training program. Seventeen fire control employees attended a training program eight hours each day for four days in June. This training was supplemented by additional on-the-job training after reaching their assigned duty stations. Seasonal park rangers and new permanent park rangers received a total of 160 hours training in report writing, weather observations and checking station operations. This training was carried on in the ranger districts under the direction of the District Park Rangers.

Chief Park Naturalist Condon is designated as In-Service Training Officer for the park.

FOREST FIRES

Seven fires were reported and suppressed during the 1950 season. These fires were all Class A and none of them became greater than .10 acre in size before being suppressed.

In studying the fire weather records for the 1950 season it was found that lightning occurred on 21 days during July and August at one or more

of the park's fire weather stations. The highest park average fire danger did not occur until September 5 when a reading of 64 was recorded. The highest park average fire danger occurring during July and August was 63 on August 29.

Of the seven fires three were caused by lightning, two from campfires and two by smokers. The total costs of fire suppression for the 1950 season amounted to $306.23.

A concerted effort was made to adhere to the new Step-up Plan insofar as it was possible; therefore, on July 26 it became necessary to set up an Emergency Fire Presuppression account in order to man secondary look-outs as needed.

Smokejumper service was not called for during the 1950 fire season as at no time did the dispatcher consider conditions serious enough to warrant its use. Aerial detection was not used during the 1950 season as conditions, called for in the Step-up Plan governing its use, were not experienced.

Two training films, "The Sawyer" and "The Axman" were purchased during the year for use in training seasonal personnel. It was felt that these films were well worth purchasing as they were very well received by all groups to which they were shown, and the knowledge imparted was noticed in the field work which followed.

Fire training schools were conducted for all road maintenance crews and the blister rust crew prior to the fire season. Very good cooperation was given by all foremen which resulted in a number of good trained crews.

On May 10, 11 and 12 a Fire Training School for Protection Division personnel was held at Mammoth. This school stressed practical training in compass work and smokechasing as well as practical fire fighting techniques. The school was considered a big success and very worth while by all who attended.

A number of necessary details were worked out in the preparation of the West Yellowstone Parachute Loft in June 1951. These included the construction of four tables to be used for parachute packing, the purchase of a new sewing machine and the acceptance of the bid of Bowler Air Service to furnish airplane service for the project.

Fifteen fire control aids reported by June 18 to begin their training. This training lasted until June 22 at which time most of these men went to their duty stations for the summer. On June 26 the pre-suppression crew was assigned to the Snake River District to accomplish necessary pre-suppression work on the telephone lines and trails in that area.

On June 28 Messrs. Barrows and Hardy of the Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station were in the park. They visited a number of the fire

weather stations and also installed some Appalachian fuel moisture sticks at the Old Faithful station which will be used in comparison with our 1/2" cylinders. They have also asked to install a set on Pelican Cone when that station opens for the season.

No fires had been reported for the 1951 season at the end of the fiscal year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SMOKEJUMPER UNIT

A five-man Smokejumper Unit to be based at West Yellowstone has been proposed and the necessary details have been worked out during the past winter. This unit will be a valuable addition to our fire detection and suppression facilities. Region One of the U. S. Forest Service has offered to select and train a permanent GS-6 Squad Leader and four seasonal GS-5 Smokejumpers for this purpose. The hangar facilities at the West Yellowstone Airfield are being leased for use as a parachute loft, necessary equipment is being built or purchased and contract bids have been prepared for securing a plane suitable for detection and jumping purposes.

BLISTER RUST CONTROL

At the close of the 1950 working season the white pine blister rust control program was on schedule and all but 10 acres of cliff work had received initial ribes eradication. This will be done in 1951 when the crews are in that area again doing rework.

For the first time the disease was found on white pine within the park boundaries. The infection was on Pinus flexilis or Pinus albicaulis in the unprotected Slide Lake Creek drainage approximately three miles northeast of Mammoth Hot Springs.

Ribes infection was found for the first time in the Lamar River drainage. No infection has been found in the park south of this location.

Heavy snow crushed a portion of the blister rust storehouse at Canyon during the winter. Emergency funds amounting to $1,000 were requested and received for reconstruction of this building which was badly needed for carrying out the blister rust program.

The blister rust control program was continued during the 1951 season in the Mount Washburn area. A Laborer Leadman and Checker were hired on June 11 to open the Canyon camp and get equipment ready for the 1951 season. The remainder of the crew reported on June 18 and the crew was functioning well by the end of June.

WOOD UTILIZATION

During 1950 timber permits were issued for cutting 27,031 linear feet for construction material and 990 cords for fire wood for the various concessioners and the National Park Service. The greater portion of the

construction material used by the National Park Service for guard rails was secured from the Lava Creek burn of 1949. Other structural timber for use on bridges, etc., was secured from salvage operations and removal of hazardous trees along roadways and in campgrounds.

Cottage construction and the clearing of the Hotel Parking Area at Lake necessitated the removal of a considerable number of trees. These trees were salvaged and the timber was used for construction purposes and stockpiled for Government fuel wood. The Yellowstone Park Company secured its fuel wood, which only amounted to six hundred cords, in the Lewis River burn.

The wood contractor who cut wood for the Yellowstone Park Company, Oscar Roseborough, also secured wood for Hamilton Stores, Inc., Haynes Inc., and Pryor Stores, Inc. from the Lewis River burn.

Government fuel wood for the coming year was cut in the Lava Creek burn by a National Park Service crew working under the supervision of the Protection Division.

BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION

The annual building fire hazard inspection report for government buildings was prepared and sent to the Washington Office in July. Also, the follow-up inspections of all hotels, lodges and cabin camps with emphasis on the human safety factor. All buildings in which guests were quartered were found to be in excellent condition. All fire fighting equipment was checked, fire brigades were formed and drills held.

The Yellowstone Park Company is experimenting with overhead extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride which have fusible links which melt under set temperatures. These act almost the same as a sprinkler head. They were placed in the storeroom of the Mammoth gift shop.

On July 25 and also on August 8 fires occurred on the roof of the engine house of the Lake Hotel. These were caused by sparks falling on the old and curling shingles while the boilers were being blown. After the second fire the situation was corrected to avoid any further occurrence of this kind. Both fires were extinguished by efficient and prompt action of the hotel fire brigade.

On the evening of September 18 four building fire and prevention control films furnished by the National Board of Fire Underwriters were shown to 65 people in the Mammoth Canteen.

A new building fire organization chart for Mammoth was prepared and issued in September.

The annual building fire hazard inspection started at Mammoth on November 28 and was continued throughout the winter. Several wooden ash

can racks located too close to buildings were moved to safer locations to eliminate the hazard of hot coals and ashes being blown from the cans against old wooden buildings. In connection with these inspections fire hazards are corrected at the time wherever possible. Defective extinguishers are either repaired or replaced and other dangerous items taken care of.

Building fire inspections of all government buildings in the interior of the park were made as the field stations were manned and the buildings occupied in the spring. Some of the concessioner buildings were inspected in May and the remainder in June as the operations got underway. Mr. Jack Owens, Fire Marshal for the Yellowstone Park Company, arrived in May and conferred with park officials concerning fire hazards, safety and establishment of fire brigades at the various stations for the season. The ranger inspections of the larger Yellowstone Park Company buildings were combined with inspections made by the T. B. Miller Agency, of Helena, who are the insurance underwriters for the company. As was true with the inspection of government buildings minor hazards in the concessioner buildings were corrected at the time of inspection. Building fire brigades had been organized at all the concessioner establishments in the park and test drills held for training purposes by the end of June.

NATURALIST DIVISION

This division operated during the 1951 fiscal year with a staff of 3 permanent naturalists, 1 permanent clerk-stenographer, 5 seasonal park naturalists, 21 seasonal park ranger-naturalists, and 4 seasonal laborers. In addition this staff was augmented by two seasonal employees of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association.

During the travel season from July 1, 1950 to the 30th of September and from May 21, 1951 to June 30, 1951 the Division carried through with a well rounded interpretive program, the program consisting of Guided Walks, Auto Caravans, Museum Information Service, Field Information Service, Cone Talks, Museum Talks, and Evening Campfire Programs. Members of the Division also conducted and directed research studies which were in progress during the 1951 fiscal year. Some of the more significant of these were: a Study of Bison Behavior, being made by Tom McHugh of the University of Wisconsin; the Limnology of the Firehole River, being made by Kenneth Armitage of the University of Wisconsin; a Study of the Old Bannock Indian Trail, by Wayne F. Replogle of the University of Kansas; a Study of the Yellowstone Interpretive Program, by Wallace Hennessy, University of Montana; a Study of the Fishes of the Snake River and its Tributaries, by James Simon, Jackson Hole Wildlife Park; a Study of Geyser Behavior in the Firehole River Basins by George D. Marler; a Study of the Animal Life Forms of the Norris Geyser Basin, by David M. Beal, Utah State Agricultural College. The bird banding study was continued at the Molly Islands on Yellowstone Lake and on July 27, 1950,

58 White Pelican, 297 California Gulls and 1 Caspian Tern were banded. This project is a cooperative one with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Division members actively participated in and directed the cleanup work in the hydrothermal areas. A large quantity of rubbish was removed from the pools, geysers and hot springs.

On July 18, 1950 Chief Park Naturalist Condon had the unique privilege of serving as the eyes for 60 blind people who saw Yellowstone's beauties through his eyes. The party visited the park after attending a school at Bozeman and Mr. Condon acted as their guide.

The Park gave Dr. O. J. Murie, a Director of the Wilderness Society, Moose, Wyoming, five mature bull elk heads and hides on October 4, 1950 for his use in conducting research studies on elk.

The Chicago Art Institute obtained on loan from Yellowstone Park 22 original Moran paintings and the skulls and track casts of several mammals. These were shipped to Chicago on January 8, 1951 and will be a part of the Franz Lipp exhibit on the photographic interpretation of Yellowstone National Park to be held at the Art Institute from July 19 to August 19, 1951.

16 millimeter movie film on the American Bison was loaned to the Audubon Society in July of 1950 for their use in preparing a picture on this species. The Division also loaned in July of 1950 a large number of 2 x 2 kodaslides to Curriculum Films for their use in preparing a film strip story on Yellowstone.

A number of historical artifacts, Indian artifacts and some mammal and bird skins have been accessioned for the headquarters museum during the past year. Also under Mr. Upton's direction a large number of plant specimens have been added to the Park Herbarium.

Two hydrothermal features are deserving of mention since both are of unusual interest. Giant Geyser for the first time in many years has been erupting with great regularity and on a short interval; since April this geyser has erupted every five to six days and gives promise of continuing this process throughout the 1951 travel season. In the Mud Volcano area the violent mud boiler about one quarter mile southwest from the parking area continues to be very active and has shifted its position about sixty feet from where it was active last year. This feature is now referred to as "The Black Dragon's Cauldron".

In addition to the regular interpretive program, members of the permanent Naturalist staff have presented many special programs to civic groups, schools and clubs in outside communities.

YELLOWSTONE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Miss Rene Olson was employed by the Association as a Clerk for the 1950 season and Miss Joan Swartzlow was engaged as Librarian. The Association continued its sales business in the various museums in the park.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in the Chief Naturalist's office on September 29 at 1.00 p. m. with all members of the Board of Directors being present with the exception of T. Paul Wilcox who was ill and in the hospital in Livingston. The business of this annual meeting was conducted, new members elected to the Board and the reports of the Executive Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of the Board accepted. Chief Park Naturalist Condon continues to serve as the Executive Secretary of the Association.

The Association employed Mrs. Alice Quist as Clerk for the 1951 season and Miss Joan Swartzlow as Librarian.

Some power tools were purchased by the Association in May 1951 for use in the establishment of a museum workshop.

The Association cooperated with the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and purchased for them 2,500 copies of Laird's publication on the geology of the area. The Association continued to serve Custer Battlefield National Monument and purchased some books, equipment and supplies needed by that area. The publication Yellowstone Nature Notes was financed by the Association and in addition the printing costs were paid for some comprehensive poster announcements of the interpretive program. The Association contributed to the development of the Yellowstone Park Library by purchasing 196 valuable books, 144 pamphlets, and subscribing to periodicals and books bound for the Library.

MAINTENANCE

Above normal wet weather continued throughout July and caused much delay in reprocessing and sealing operations. The wet weather also caused more pot-holes and corrugation and maintenance crews were somewhat behind in road repairs. On two weekends, July 23 and 30, considerable snow fell in the high places. The East Entrance was closed for a short time on the 30th and plowing was necessary on the Red Lodge-Cooke road. About 25 maintenance men had to report for active military service and difficulty was experienced in getting replacements. The two active road construction jobs on the south approach also enticed several equipment operators away and it was difficult to find replacements. Reprocessing and seal coating was pushed as weather permitted. An average of 145 men were employed during the month. A new rock crusher was received and set up and placed in operation. A new caterpillar grader was also received.

August was favorable for road maintenance and considerable improvement was made in the road surface. About eight miles of road were

reprocessed and about 15 miles sand-sealed within the park. One half mile of new mat was laid and 7½ miles of seal coating placed for Grand Teton National Park. With the delivery of four new dump trucks it was possible to arrange a special roadside clean-up crew. The new Universal portable rock crusher received the latter part of July had been placed in operation and was working satisfactorily and chips were being crushed for the Canyon-Tower Fall road. Money was made available the last of the month for the repair of the 1-F3 G4 Canyon job and a small crew started working immediately.

Twice during September, on the 15th and 30th, it was necessary to remove snow from the park roads. The snow was from 6 inches to 18 inches in depth. On the last day of the month maintenance operations were discontinued on the Red Lodge-Cooke road. At that time the snow had closed the road to traffic and it was not opened again. Chip sealing of the Canyon to Tower Fall section was nearly complete by the end of the month. About four miles of the old road was torn up and reprocessed and 2,000 feet of new guard rail and posts were placed. Maintenance crews spent much time setting up snow fences and guide poles. Several camps were combined because of labor shortage.

The first three weeks of October were fair but the last part was wet with both rain and snow. Snow plows were used on the 26th and 30th. The Old Faithful to West Thumb and the Canyon to Tower Fall sections were closed to travel on the 26th; also the South Entrance road. Seal coating of the Canyon to Tower Fall section was completed in October as well as 2.2 miles of the Mammoth esplanade. About two miles of the Mammoth to Tower Fall section was reprocessed and sand sealed.

November was typical with a few nice days and considerable rain and snow. The road to the West Entrance as well as the road to Cooke was kept open throughout the month. Snowplowing of both sections was required several times during the month. The road to West Yellowstone was kept open so work could continue on the construction of the new residence at the west entrance. Snow depths varied from two to four feet. Work was discontinued at Canyon November 3, Lake November 10 and Old Faithful November 22.

Although snow during December was light snow plows were used on six different days and sanding of hills and icy spots was much above normal. During warmer days some patching work was done. The road to West Yellowstone was kept open during the first half of the month to allow completion of the new residence under construction there. This was one of the few Decembers of record when it was possible to travel between West Yellowstone and Mammoth by car but this was only possible because of some construction at West Yellowstone. The winterkeepers at Old Faithful were able to make a trip by car from Old Faithful to West Yellowstone and return on December 24.

Road maintenance operations in January were carried on with regular maintenance force. Operations were light during the first half of the

month but became increasingly heavier during the latter part. The road from Mammoth to Cooke was kept open all winter. Snow was removed from roads serving the elk traps at Lamar, Crystal Creek and Blacktail.

Snowplowing continued the major portion of March. It was necessary to use the rotary plow to open the road between Mammoth and Tower Fall because of unusually high winds on March 6 and 7. During the remainder of the month graders were used to remove the accumulation of hard packed snow around Mammoth and Cooke. By the end of the month the road surface was nearly bare of snow. The park received a new TD-18 dozer in March.

The park snowplows started opening the road to Dunraven Pass on April 3 to provide late skiing on the Mount Washburn slopes and on April 4 started opening the road to Old Faithful in order that Yellowstone Park Company employees could get out there to repair a leaking oil tank which was discharging oil into the Firehole River. They reached Old Faithful on April 6. Regular spring plowing started on April 9 toward West Yellowstone and also toward Canyon, Lake and the East and South Entrances. On the 23rd the road was cleared to West Yellowstone and on the 28th travel was permitted on the west side of the park to Old Faithful and West Yellowstone. A small maintenance crew worked out of Mammoth throughout April cleaning ditches, opening culverts, etcetera. A small crew cleaned and repaired sidewalks around the Mammoth area and a third small crew started treating and placing guardrails. Frost boils and temperature cracks were extremely numerous this spring and caused considerable break-up of road surfaces. A new 3-auger snow plow was driven out from Dubuque, Iowa in April and was put in operation immediately.

All snowplowing operations were completed within the park on May 26. The Norris to Canyon and Lake sections were opened to travel on May 15 and the Continental Divide road was opened May 18. Cars started coming over the Sunlight Basin road between Cody and Cooke on May 18. The East and South Entrances were opened to travel on May 25. The Canyon to Tower Fall section, the last section to be plowed, was opened to travel May 28. Snow plows started opening the Cooke-Red Lodge highway on May 14. Maintenance crews were moved out as fast as roads were plowed out. Clean-up, patching and rock and tree removal constituted most of the work during the month. A special crew for guard rail replacement operated out of Mammoth. A special oiling crew reprocessed four miles during the month between Mammoth and Gardiner and across the Lamar flats six miles beyond Tower Junction. A special sidewalk crew made repairs to sidewalks at Mammoth, Old Faithful and Canyon and 350 feet of prefabricated walks were placed in the thermal areas at Norris Geyser Basin. One large slide occurred between Canyon and Lake requiring replacement of 550 cubic yards of material. Several other rock slides of 15 to 40 cubic yards were cleaned up. Checking, cracking and spalling of Overhanging Cliff was more pronounced than usual and parking was prohibited under the cliff during the summer. The labor problem was becoming quite serious and a large portion of the crews was made up of men 18 years old. A new 2,500 gallon gasoline truck was driven out from Wisconsin and a new Adams grader was received in May.

June was a cold and very wet month which was the cause of a great deal of break-up of the road surface. Patching was very difficult because of the rain and snow which fell almost every day or night. Small sections of road were in fairly good condition by the end of the fiscal year despite the wet weather. However, the Gallatin, Norris to Canyon, Thumb to Lake, part of the Red Lodge road and Tower Fall to Mammoth were in poor condition due to poor mat, poor subgrade and the extreme amount of moisture. Much more reprocessing will be required to repair these sections than was anticipated last fall at the annual road inspection. Nearly all the special items listed in the 1951 road estimates were completed. Approximately 12 miles of road were reprocessed, 10 miles sand sealed and 1,500 feet guard rail and 1,800 feet of guard post were placed. Three thousand dollars allotted for vista clearing was spent and good progress was made. This work was at three locations - Mammoth to Norris near Willow Park, Madison to Old Faithful near Biscuit Basin and Thumb to Lake not far from Pumice Point. Snow plows broke through on the Red Lodge-Cooke road on June 14 and thr road was opened to travel on the 16th. The road was closed on four occasions after the 16th by fresh snow but this was soon removed and the road again opened to travel. On June 1 snow closed all high passes in the park and required the operation of plows and graders to remove the snow. Approximately 180 miles of center line striping was completed in June but due to traffic increase the operation was discontinued until fall. The excessive amount of moisture during June caused many slides and washouts both on roads and trails.

CONSTRUCTION

Work continued throughout the fiscal year on Units 1 and 2 of the South Approach Road to the park between Moran and the South Entrance and very good progress was made on both projects during the summer. Unit 1 included the north half of Section D, grading and base surfacing, 6.945 miles, and had been awarded to Jones & Hurley, Cody, Wyoming, at a bid of $327,691.66. Unit No. 2 included grading and base surfacing of 8.386 miles and the contract was awarded to J. J. Dooling of Denver at a bid of $340,712. Work on both of these projects was slowed up in October due to wet weather and work was suspended for the winter on November 20. Some clean-up work was carried on beyond this date but by the time operations ceased Unit No. 1 was about 65% complete and Unit No. 2 about 50% complete. The wet weather during the fall made travel difficult on these sections under construction. Both of these contractors had moved equipment to their respective stations as work was resumed in May but wet and stormy weather slowed operations. Fair progress was made in June on both projects but wet weather caused some delay the first half of the month while during the latter half large quantities of grading was accomplished. Motorists traveling this highway found conditions difficult at times.

Wet weather slowed operations on Project 1-F3, G4, Drainage and Surface Improvements, Canyon Area, which was undertaken in October by

Park Service day labor but by the end of the month all new drain pipe had been installed and the clearing of the culvert at Canyon Junction was complete, 75% bituminous surface reprocessed and sealed, 95% major slide removal completed, 90% rock gutter completed and 60% bituminous gutter work completed. Very little work was accomplished on this project during November due to rain and snow and work was suspended on November 3 with the project considered about 85% complete. A small crew started reprocessing about one-half mile section of road from Canyon Junction to Canyon Hotel under this project in May and by the end of the fiscal year all funds appropriated for the project had been expended with most of the original work accomplished. However, additional slides and washouts developed during the spring but these were handled by routine maintenance.

Other miscellaneous construction projects underway during the 1951 fiscal year included: Employee's Residence at West Entrance; Water System for Fishing Bridge Cabin Area; Sewer System Extension, Fishing Bridge Cabin Area; Water Line Extension, Hotel Cottage Area at Lake; Sewer Line Extension, Hotel Cottage Area at Lake; Fire Meter at Old Faithful and Mammoth; Campground Extension, Fishing Bridge and Old Faithful; Sewage Disposal System, Lake Area; Utilities, Tables, Fireplaces and Comfort Stations, Old Faithful Campground; Campground Roads, Old Faithful; Construction of Trail Terminus, Grand View; Construction of Roads and Walks, Fishing Bridge Cabin Area; Construction of Roads and Walks, Lake Hotel Cabin Area; Extension Campground Road, Thumb Campground; Emergency Rehabilitation, Trail; Construction Lookout Trail; Walks, Barriers, Grading and Signs in Thermal Areas; Elk Trap and Abattoir Construction at Lamar; Elk Trap and Abattoir Construction at Crystal Creek; Elk Trap Construction, Blacktail Deer Creek; Repair Heating Plants, Buildings Nos. 34 and 13; Reroof Buildings Nos. 20, 21 and 22; Replace Penstock Pipe; Mess House, Road Camp, Lake Area.

MODERN HIGHWAY REPLACES STAGECOACH ROUTE

Two contracts were let in 1950 for completing construction of the highway between the South Entrance of Yellowstone and Moran, Wyoming. When these contracts are completed a high standard modern highway will link the park with the Jackson Hole country. Judging from the increase in travel between these locations since the war the new highway may make the south approach to the park the most popular within a few years. But with the completion of this new road some time in 1952 the last vestige of the historically interesting old stagecoach road between Yellowstone and Jackson Hole will have given way to modern transportation requirements.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS SINCE THE WAR

The great surge of visitors to the park after the war placed an exceedingly heavy burden upon the Engineering Division and the maintenance of the roads in their various stages of completion is practically an unsurmountable task. No new construction of roads has been done in the park since before the war except for the completion of two short sections which were started in 1941.

Yellowstone now has 76 miles of road which are built to a relatively modern grade but which still require either a gravel base or bituminous surfacing or both to complete. This stage of incompletion requires a disproportionate amount of maintanance.

The park also has 25 miles of main loop roads and 41 miles of entrance roads which are yet to be reconstructed to modern standards. Many miles of the roads which were rebuilt about twenty years ago now require improvement to safely carry the ever increasing numbers of park visitors. This work can not very well be undertaken until all of the park roads have been improved beyond the stage-coach era.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT OF ROADSIDES

Recognizing the need for a large amount of vista clearance and roadside cleanup within the park the Washington Office made available an allotment of $3,000 in the spring of 1951 to carry on insofar as possible a vista clearance project.

The work completed consisted of vista clearance adjacent to Willow Park, South Twin Lake and Yellowstone Lake and cleanup of a bad windfall area near Mallard Creek adjacent to the highway between Midway and Upper Geyser Basins.

The landscape treatment afforded by this project, while limited in scope, contributed materially to the pleasing views of some meadows and lakes and an improved appearance of the roadside.

MAMMOTH SCHOOL

The Mammoth School started its fall term on September 5, 1950. Mrs. Alberta Stebbins, Mrs. Christine Reed and Miss Dorothy Legg were employed as teachers.

On October 3 Superintendent Rogers appointed William G. Proper as a member of the Yellowstone Park School Board to succeed Mrs. Charles C. Schmid who left the park due to her husband's resignation. The appointment of Mr. Proper made the School Board consist of: W. Verde Watson, Chairman, William G. Proper, Secretary Treasurer and Mrs. Deate T. White, Member.

On March 7, 1951 the Assistant Secretary of the Interior approved a request from the Gardiner School Board for the National Park Service to contribute funds on a pro-rata basis toward construction of the Gardiner High School, which funds were not to exceed 19% of the total construction cost, or approximately $53,881, payment to be made from first revenue collections available. The construction of such a new High School in Gardiner would afford Mammoth children an opportunity to attend High School there without having to go to Livingston, Bozeman or other distant communities. It would also reduce the number of students in the Mammoth

school and the required number of teachers as it was contemplated that the new High School would also take care of the seventh and eighth grades from Mammoth.

The Mammoth Parent Teachers Association held an election on April 10, 1951 for the coming year and elected Walter H. Kittams as President, Mrs. Cleo Estey, First Vice President, Mrs. Alberta Stebbins, Second Vice President, Mrs. Virginia Fuller, Secretary, and Mrs. Agnes Stanton, Treasurer.

The eighth grade graduation exercises were held in the Canteen on May 17. The school graduated two students, Vernon Wright and Ronald White. The school term closed May 18, 1951.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

On January 10, 1951 the following were appointed to constitute the Yellowstone Park Safety Committee for 1951: Robert R. Robinson, Chairman, William G. Proper, Clerk, Frank F. Kowski and Robert S. Hursh, Members. J. Stanley Fillmore and Robert F. Upton were appointed as alternates.

BOARD OF SURVEY

The Board of Survey for Yellowstone and coordinated areas was approved by the Regional Director January 18, 1951 as follows: Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Chairman, John W. Galle, Clerk, Roger H. Miller and Curtis K. Skinner, Members, with Joseph Joffe and Deane T. White as alternate members.

COMMITTEE ON MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

On November 10, 1950 Superintendent Rogers appointed the following as a Committee on Management and Improvement to function as an agency to inventory and resolve management problems: Curtis K. Skinner, Chairman, David deL. Condon and Philip H. Wohlbrandt, the Superintendent to be an ex-officio member of the committee.

SIGN COMMITTEE

On November 6, 1950 Superintendent Rogers appointed the following to constitute the Sign Committee for the park: Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Chairman, Frank E. Mattson, David deL. Condon and Breynton R. Finch. On January 10 John W. Jay was appointed a member of the committee to replace Mr. Finch, the latter being unable to function due to illness.

ABSAROKA CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Absaroka Conservation Committee held its regular fall meeting at Mammoth on September 23 and 24, 1950. The evening of the 23rd was devoted to the showing of movies and slides in the Canteen while the business meeting took place in the Canteen on the 24th. Congressman Wesley A.

D'Ewart, of Montana, Chairman of the organization, presided. The present officers, namely, Wesley A. D'Ewart, Chairman, Dr. R. A. Hamilton, Vice Chairman, and George Kern, Secretary-Treasurer, were reelected for another year.

The regular spring meeting of the organization was held at Mammoth on May 26 and 27 with the business meeting being held in the Canteen on the 27th. Chairman D'Ewart presided. Associate Director Conrad L. Wirth, Assistant Chief Naturalist Paul Franke of the Washington Office and Regional Director Howard Baker of Region Two attended the meeting.

DUDE RANCHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Dude Ranchers' Association hold its twenty-fifth (Silver Anniversary) convention in Livingston, Montana from October 29 to November 1, 1950. Superintendent Rogers, Administrative Assistant Joffe and concessioners Jack Haynes, Huntley Child, Jr., John Q. Nichols and Trevor Povah attended the convention. Also, Superintendent Emmert and Assistant Superintendent Miller of Glacier National Park were in attendance. Dave Branger, of the T O Bar Ranch, Roscoe, Montana, was elected President for the ensuing year, Stan Decker, of Cora, Wyoming, Vice President, and Traver Smith, of Big Timber, Montana, Secretary-Treasurer. Walter C. Nye was retained as Executive Secretary of the association.

MONTANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

The annual meeting of the Montana Wildlife Federation was held in Helena on January 6 and 7, 1951. The National Park Service was represented at the meeting by Chief Naturalist John E. Doerr of the Washington Office, Chief Ranger Skinner and Biologist Kittams.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION

The first fall meeting of Local No. 455 of the National Federation of Federal Employees was held in the Canteen October 2 and meetings were continued the first Monday of each month. At the January meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank F. Kowski, President, Robert J. Carr, Vice President, Alice A. Kohout, Secretary, Thomas J. Somerville, Treasurer, William A. Biastoch, Guard, while the Board of Directors elected included: J. Stanley Fillmore, Joe D. Kurtz, Walter H. Kittams and Robert S. Hursh.

The Montana State Federation convention of the N. F. F. E. was held in Bozeman May 18 and 19. Messrs. Kowski, Carr, Condon and Fillmore represented the Local at the meeting.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The American Federation of Government Employees Local held meetings regularly each month except during the summer season and at their January meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Roger H.

Miller, President, William A. Olson, Vice President, and Andrew A. Stewart, Secretary-Treasurer.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

At the January meeting of the Federal Credit Union the following officers were elected for 1951: Board of Directors: J. Stanley Fillmore, President; Robert S. Hursh, Vice President; Robert J. Carr, Treasurer; Roger H. Miller and Walter H. Kittams, Members. Supervisory Committee: Alfred A. Bowman, Evelyn K. Miller and Willis J. Stanton. Credit Committee: W. Verde Watson, Frank F. Kowski and John W. Galle. The Union declared a 2.4% dividend for the year.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

Regular church services for the Roman Catholics, Latter Day Saints and Protestants were held throughout the park during the 1950 season. An enthusiastic program of activities was carried on by the student ministers with the resident employees of the concessioners and the Park Service. Active choral groups presented programs at Old Faithful and Mammoth. The student minister program which was set up for the 1950 season proved to be very successful, both from the standpoint of services rendered to the public and employees of the park and the offerings given at these services proved sufficient to satisfactorily finance having these young men in the park. The last of their services was conducted at Mammoth and Old Faithful on September 10. Catholic services terminated on September 3 and Latter Day Saints services on September 3.

Regular Sunday School services were held each Sunday during the winter months in the Mammoth Chapel. Rev. E. A. Syms of the Livingston Episcopal Church and Rev. Webster Clement of the Livingston Lutheran Church conducted Protestant services in the park during the winter. A special Christmas program was held in the Chapel on Sunday evening, December 24. Special Easter Sunrise Services were conducted in the Chapel at 6.00 a.m. Easter morning, March 25.

On April 10 an election of the Sunday School Board was held at which Frank E. Mattson was elected Superintendent, William G. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Lorna Condon, Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. Alice Kittams, Mrs. Bettie Allan, Andrew E. Stewart, James W. Galle, Thomas F. Ela and William K. Masters, members of the Sunday School Board.

On Sunday evening, May 22, the Baccalaureate Services for the Gardiner High School were held in the Mammoth Chapel. Rev. Warren Strain of Livingston delivered the Baccalaureate address.

The Yellowstone Park Church Committee met with the Park County Ministerial Association representatives on May 14 at Mammoth to review Protestant services to be conducted during the 1951 season and to fit the ministers into their schedules for the summer. Arrangements were also

completed in May for the Student Minister program for the 1951 season. Due to the sudden illness of Rev. Warren Ost, who it was anticipated would direct the program, the Princeton Seminary arranged to send Rev. Donald Bower and Student Ministers George Colman and Henry Strock to carry on the program. They arrived on June 10 and that morning conducted their first non-denominational Protestant services for the 1951 season. Rev. Bower merely got the program underway with Colman and Strock to carry it on during the summer. The services were well organized by the end of the month with regular services being held at all stations and choral groups, bible study classes and other functions of this type operating at each of the main loop stations. Regular Catholic and Latter Day Saints services began June 24 to continue the balance of the season.

CENSUS, POPULATION

A population census taken on August 9, 11 and 13, 1950 throughout the park showed a daily average for the three days of 14,535 people, composed of 11,116 visitors and 3,419 employees. The 1949 census showed 11,183 visitors and 3,763 employees, or a total of 14,946 people. Of the 11,116 visitors recorded 2,367 were in the hotels, 2,155 in the lodges, 3,325 in the tourist cabins and 3,269 in the various campgrounds. Of the 3,419 employees, 2,569 were engaged by the concessioners, 731 by the National Park Service and 119 by other government agencies, contractors, etcetera.

CENSUS, PARK

The Bureau of Census, Sheridan, Wyoming advised the park on July 10, 1950 that the total population for Yellowstone National Park as determined from the census conducted in April 1950 was 344 persons.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Eighty one law enforcement cases were investigated in July, 78 in August and 17 in September in all of which the violators were apprehended and brought to trial before the United States Commissioner. These included charges of involuntary manslaughter, grand larceny, burglary and grand larceny, petty larceny, disorderly conduct, destruction of government property, drunken driving, reckless driving, reckless driving and speeding, speeding, obstructing traffic, defacing natural features, boating in closed waters, fishing in closed waters, excess number of fish in possession, illegal means of catching fish, failure to extinguish campfire, use of illegal fishing lures, operating motor vehicle off designated road and building campfire without permit.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation assisted in solving the case and apprehended the persons who robbed Hamilton's Lake Store on July 14. Two employees were found guilty of the robbery and were bound over to the District Court in Cheyenne for trial. The driver of the vehicle in which Teresa Prasch lost her life was charged with manslaughter. The case was tried before the District Court in Cheyenne and the driver acquitted. One person wanted for forgery and for car stealing was picked

up in the park and held for authorities in Alpena, Michigan. Two men were apprehended for forgery and held for the Sheriff at Nampa, Idaho. Two girls, escaped from the Montana Vocational School for Girls, Helena, were apprehended and turned over to Montana authorities. Many other law enforcement cases were investigated and dismissed for lack of evidence.

On July 7, 1950 word was received that Yellowstone National Park would be under the Butte District of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

United States Commissioner T. Paul Wilcox was absent from the park most of the winter, he having been confined to the Park Hospital in Livingston for a while and on October 13 left for Seattle, Washington to recuperate. No arrests were made during the period that the Judge was absent from the park. He returned to the park on May 27, 1951.

Twelve law enforcement cases were investigated and tried before the United States Commissioner in June 1951 and included speeding, drunk and reckless driving, disorderly conduct, fishing closed waters and too many fish and devacement of natural features. Twenty cases of theft and pilfering also were reported during June but the culprits were not apprehended.

LAKE STORE ROBBERY

The Hamilton store at Lake was entered and robbed on the night of July 15, 1950. William Weaver and Gilbert Love, employees at the Hamilton stores at Lake and Fishing Bridge, were apprehended the following day in connection with the burglary and turned over to the District Court in Cheyenne for trial.

ACCIDENTS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Two hundred and seventeen motor vehicle accidents were recorded during the fiscal year, 88 of which were Class A accidents in which less than 50$ property damage occurred, 127 were Class B in which property damage exceeded $50 or personal injuries resulted and 2 were Class C which involved fatalities. During the 1950 fiscal year 245 motor vehicle accidents were reported with 205 for the 1949 fiscal year, 186 for the 1948 fiscal year and 109 for the 1947 fiscal year. Twenty-two government vehicles were involved in accidents duringthe 1951 fiscal year. One Class C accident occurred on the night of July 27, 1950 resulting in the death of Miss Teresa Prasch, 20, of Sauk Centre, Minnesota and injury to five other occupants of the car. The car, driven by Irving Doely, of Bozeman, Montana, failed to negotiate the turn on the bridge seven miles east of West Yellowstone plunging the car into the Madison River and pinning Miss Prasch underneath. All other occupants of the car were employees at Lake and Miss Prasch was visiting one of the girl occupants of the car. The driver of the car was charged with manslaughter because of the accident but was later acquitted. The second Class C

accident occurred on September 27, 1950 when five people were injured in a head-on collision about four miles west of Canyon on the Norris-Canyon Cut-off road. Mrs. Anna G. Hurd, 70, of Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the victims in the accident, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston on October 1.

A complete summary of accidents which occurred during the 1950 calendar year was prepared during the winter with a spot map and traffic volume records. The analysis is used to prepare recommendations for improving the traffic safety on park roads.

A large number of accidents occurred to government and concessioner employees as well as to visitors and reports on these were prepared and submitted.

Two accidents occurred during the fiscal year resulting in deaths while boating on park waters, the first on July 6, 1950 when Oliver Schmoker, 37, bell captain at Old Faithful Inn, and Miss Zeller Ellen Hensley, 36, waitress at Old Faithful Inn, died as a result of exposure when their boat capsized in a storm at West Thumb that evening. Victor J. Nelson, Chief Clerk at Old Faithful Inn, the third member of the party, was rescued while hanging on to the overturned boat and survived the experience. The second boat accident occurred September 10, 1950 when Leo Wester, 39, and Henry Thomas, 26, both of Livingston, Montana, lost their lives by drowning in Lewis Lake. The bodies were recovered the following day. William Anderson, 31, also of Livingston, who was in the boat with Messrs. Wester and Thomas, was able to swim ashore and survived. The boat capsized when one of the men caught a fish and stood up in the boat.

While no fatalities resulted during the fiscal year due to persons falling into hot pools two serious hot pool burns occurred during the month of August. On August 1 James Alvery, 63, Escalante, Utah, stepped into a small unnamed hot pool on the shoreline of Yellowstone Lake in the vicinity of West Thumb and suffered second degree burns up to the knee on both legs. James Hauf, 3, Bremerton, Washington, fell into a hot pool approximately one mile north of West Thumb on August 18 and suffered second degree burns on both legs up to mid-thigh. Both patients were released from the hospital within two days from the time of the accident.

PARK HOTEL FIRE IN GARDINER

The Park Hotel in Gardiner caught on fire about 4.00 a.m. August 9 and the building was a total loss. Two persons lost their lives in the fire and a couple others were injured. The Mammoth fire department responded to the alarm in order to prevent the spread of the fire to the ranger station across the street.

LOST CHILD

Considerable excitement prevailed on the night of July 30, 1950 when 5 year old Diana Hiatt, of Eugene, Oregon, became separated from her parents who were camped at the Indian Creek campground and were fishing in the Gardiner River. Ten members of the Protection Division searched all night for the missing girl and failed to find her. A crew of 28 additional National Park Service men was organized the following morning to continue the search and just as they were getting started to comb the area the little girl was picked up about 9.00 a. m. by a tourist from Oraville, Ohio near Apollinaris Spring some two and one-half miles south of where she had become lost. She had spent the night in the tall grass of Willow Park but was none the worse from her experience.

STATUS OF THE LARGER MAMMALS

At the end of the fiscal year it was estimated that the park's elk population, exclusive of large numbers from the Jackson Hole herd which spend only the summer months in the park, included about 12,000 in the Northern Herd, 2,600 in the Gallatin Herd and 600 in the interior of the park. The objective of the management plan for the Northern Herd is to reduce elk numbers to approximately 5,000 animals and to retain about that many until the deteriorated winter range shows evidence of improvement. The winter of 1950-51 was comparatively mild and the migration of elk to winter ranges north of the park was not large enough to enable hunters to make the very large kill which was desired. The total reduction (2,300 animals) was only slightly more than the annual increase and was accounted for by 1,265 being taken by hunters in Park County, Montana, 476 killed by direct control within the park, 5 killed for scientific specimens, 25 accidentally killed at traps or removed by miscellaneous causes, 217 estimated to be the natural mortality and 312 shipped alive for transplanting or exhibition. Hunters harvested slightly more than 700 elk from the Gallatin herd during the 1950 season. It is planned to take approximately the same number in 1951 to keep that herd at the desired size.

There was no important change in the status of the estimated 400 moose in the park. Hunting in Wyoming and Montana areas near the park boundaries removes a few mature bulls each year and some moose are illegally killed by hunters in the same areas.

Deer have increased in the northern part of the park and immediately north of the park in recent years but the number which winters on the range in the park is considerably smaller than was recorded in 1943. Observations indicate that most of these animals winter outside the park. Control of coyotes outside the park is expected to result in continued increases in deer numbers so that an open season on either sex may be desirable. The park deer population is estimated at 600.

During January and February 258 pronghorns were trapped in the park. Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park received 75 while 12 went to Wind Cave National Park. The balance was distributed by the State of

Montana. The number of pronghorns on the northern winter range must be closely controlled to prevent excessive damage to forage species of vegetation. By the end of the fiscal year it was estimated that the herd contained 270 pronghorns.

Bison inhabit four principal areas of the park and it is estimated that there are about 440 in the Hayden Valley herd, 340 in Pelican Creek area, 200 in the Lower Firehole River area and 380 in the Lamar River area, or a total of 1,360 in the park. Bison seriously hampered elk trapping operations at Lamar and Crystal Creek during the winter of 1950-51. It is planned to remove sufficient bison next winter from the Lamar herd to reduce it to about 100 to 125 animals which can be retained in the corrals during the elk trapping period. This action will reduce grazing pressure on the critical winter range in the Lamar and Tower Fall districts.

Bighorns in the park were not counted during the winter of 1950-51 but 144 were counted in March 1949 and 101 in 1950. Bighorns may be decreasing and their status is not satisfactory. It is estimated that there are about 170 Bighorns in the park.

The number of black bears tend to remain at approximately the same level from year to year although these animals were particularly numerous along the roads during the 1950 travel season. By the end of the 1950 season 5 black bears were killed accidentally or as humane measures and 20 were destroyed as necessary control measures to protect persons and property, four of which were retained as museum specimens. Black bears were responsible for 51 reported personal injuries and 48 accidents involving damage to property during the 1950 season. Approximately 50 troublesome bears were trapped in developed areas and removed but it was estimated that at least half of these returned to the roadsides or areas of human habitation. It was estimated that there were about 360 black bears in the park at the end of the 1950 season.

Observations of grizzly bears during the 1950 season indicated little change in the total number of these animals in the park. Park rangers report these animals to be well distributed over the park with large numbers in the Gallatin, Washburn Range and Lake district and a few in the Snake River and Bechler River districts. Several yearling grizzlies frequented the Lake and Fishing Bridge area and three of these were trapped and released in more remote spots. It is most gratifying that it was not necessary to destroy a grizzly bear during the 1950 season. Several grizzlies were seen at the dumps at Trout Creek and Rabbit Creek. The extension of the sanitary fill method of garbage disposal will further improve the bear situation by elimination of garbage dumps near developed areas. By the end of the 1950 season it was estimated that there were about 180 grizzlies in the park.

Four persons sustained minor injuries as a result of encounters with bears during the 1951 season to the end of the fiscal year. Thirteen cases involving property damage caused by bears were reported during the

1951 season to the end of the fiscal year. Three black bears and one female grizzly with two cubs were shot during June as necessary control and safety measures. The female grizzly visited the Fishing Bridge Campground almost nightly during June and caused a reign of terror among the campers. Efforts to trap her were unsuccessful so it was necessary to dispose of her by other means. Eight bears, including three grizzlies, were trapped in developed areas and removed to remote parts of the park in June. Two black bears trapped at Tower Fall and removed to a point 24 miles from the point of capture were back within 48 hours.

TRUMPETER SWAN CENSUS

An aerial census of trumpeter swan was conducted on August 3 and 4, 1950. Park Biologist Kittams flew over the park in a Fish & Wildlife Service plane and counted 89 swans, 69 adults and 20 cygnets, inside the park and outside in the Bechler River area. Fifty-seven adults and 16 cygnets were counted in the park proper and 12 adults and 4 cygnets outside south of the park. Aerial photographs permitted positive identification and location of waters near the south boundary where features are poorly shown on topographic maps. A similar aerial survey was scheduled for August of 1951.

NEW ELK TRAPS

Two new elk traps were built at locations near Lamar District headquarters and Blacktail Deer Creek. Unfortunately, the full potential of these new traps could not be realized this past season because of mild winter conditions. Three large traps, including one built near Crystal Creek a year previously, now are available for capturing surplus live elk. Rehabilitation of the deteriorated and inadequate trap at Mammoth and construction of two additional traps will be necessary to capture and remove up to 2,000 elk each year by live shipments. Reduction of the northern Yellowstone elk herd from 12,000 animals to not more than 5,000 must be accomplished during the next two or three winters to avoid further deterioration of the winter range within the park.

NEW OUTLET FOR LIVE ELK

During the winter of 1950-51, a total of 69 elk was released during the open hunting season in southern Park County, Montana, where elk may be legally taken only between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. This represents only a small fraction of the number which could be disposed of in this manner under more ideal trapping conditions. The elk were released after the closing time for shooting each day so that they had up to 15 hours to seek cover before shooting was resumed the following morning. Further development of this new program is expected to provide more elk for Montana hunters and to afford an important outlet for large numbers of surplus elk. Substantial numbers of elk also may be removed to other areas of Montana with the intention that they will be subjected to hunting the following season.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ASPECTS OF WILDLIFE CONTROL OPERATIONS

Continued and intensive educational efforts have been directed toward developing a better understanding, in nearby Montana communities, of the necessity for controlling the numbers of native grazing animals in the park. These efforts have convinced most individuals and organizations that grazing pressure on the winter range must be reduced to insure the future welfare of the various grazing species. Improved cooperation in the various management projects and stronger support of control programs have been acheived. Revently enlarged facilities for trapping elk and making them available for transplanting will make it possible to place less emphasis on the direct control of elk within the park and further reduce opposition to the management program.

COYOTE CONTROL

A five year study of coyote migrations from the park into Montana was completed and showed that appreciable numbers of coyotes leave the park each fall and winter. In response to a limited demand for relief from these migrating coyotes by livestock interests, the Fish and Wildlife Service, after consultation with the National Park Service, instituted control measures north of the park boundary. This program may be modified as further investigations indicate. Criticism of the policy of affording coyotes complete protection within the park is being alleviated by these control operations outside the park boundaries which destroy only those migrating animals which might cause livestock losses.

RANGE STUDIES

Routine studies of the northern winter ranges in the Yellowstone and Gallatin drainages during the fiscal year yielded the following information: A good forage crop was produced, especially on late-winter range, in 1950. The winter was relatively mild as regards snow depths and temperatures except during March. Grazing animals in the Yellowstone drainage depended on the critical range between mid-February and early April. Utilization of forage there was heavy, which is much beyond that which will permit improvement. Elk took about 90 percent of the forage which was consumed on the Yellowstone range. By the end of February most of the critical Gallatin range had been cleaned of forage. Obviously such a shortage in a mild winter after a rather good growing season indicates that grazing pressure there was much too heavy. On both ranges (Yellowstone and Gallatin) aspen and willow were utilized heavily except where deep snow offered protection from browsing. Sagebrush on the Lower Yellowstone Range is expected to show improvement. Apparently the large reduction of antelope was too late (in January and February) to prevent heavy use of sagebrush in the winter of 1950-51.

DISCONTINUANCE OF HORSE RAISING

The program of breeding and raising our own horses, which has been carried on for the past ten years, was discontinued. The two purebred Morgan stallions, which were originally acquired from George Washington

Birthplace National Monument, as well as nine brood mares, were sold. Raising our own horses and breaking them for use was uneconomical and presented a number of problems which can be eliminated by purchasing young, gentle and broken animals.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF FISH RESOURCES

During the summer of 1950 a total of 3,324,950 fish were planted in park waters. Plants included 2,272,000 Blackspotted trout, 151,900 Rainbow, 18,000 Eastern Brook, 83,000 Loch Leven and 800,000 Grayling. The 1950 Fish Planting Plan made no provision for planting eyed eggs and those planted represented a surplus collected by the Yellowstone Lake Fish Cultural Station. In order to avoid waste of this surplus the eyed eggs were planted in three streams trapped for spawn taking purposes.

The regulation which permitted the taking of fish from the Madison and Firehole rivers with artificial flies or single baited hooks only was quite successful in conserving the fish populations of these streams. However, experience of the 1950 season showed that the regulation should be further revised and for the 1951 season these streams as well as the lower part of the Gibbon River were restricted to fly fishing only.

The provision of the boating regulation in effect during the 1950 season which prohibited the operation of boats on park streams was most beneficial to the fish in that part of the Yellowstone River between Fishing Bridge and Canyon. Fish can now find refuge in those parts of the stream which are not accessible to fishermen who wade of fish from the stream banks.

Grebe and Wolf Lakes were closed to fishing during the 1950 season in order to permit an increase in the grayling population of these waters. It now appears that these lakes should again be opened to public fishing for the 1952 season. Further investigations were to be conducted in 1951 to determine how much improvement has been effected in the status of the grayling populations by the closed season.

The fish trap on the Madison River near the west boundary, which was installed and operated by the Montana Fish and Game Department, was not used in 1950. The Special Use Permit for this trap was renewed for a period of three years so that it could be used in the event newly developed sources of rainbow and loch leven eggs proved inadequate. It is hoped that this trap can be removed at the expiration of the present permit period.

FISHING

Fishing was closed in the Madison River and in some of the streams along the west side of the park at sundown on September 30 and in other lakes and streams in the park at sundown October 15

Several changes in the fishing regulations, the most important of which was the closing of the Madison and Firehole Rivers and the Gibbon River below Gibbon Falls and Squaw Lake to fly fishing only, were approved by the Secretary on April 20 to be effective for the 1951 season. The limit of catch and in possession was changed from 15 to 10 pounds of fish (dressed weight with heads and tails intact), plus one fish, not to exceed a total of five fish.

The ice went out of Yellowstone Lake on May 24, which was a week earlier than the previous year when it was reported that the ice went out on June 1.

The fishing season for 1951 opened on May 30, as in former years, but most of the streams were high and muddy and conditions were not conducive to good fly fishing. However, fishing was good in the lakes at the early part of the season.

INVESTIGATION OF YELLOWSTONE LAKE FISH RESOURCES

Fish and Wildlife Service personnel continued investigations of the fish resources of Yellowstone Lake. The project includes count of adult fish in streams where traps are located, a creel census, collection of biological specimens, surveys of some streams tributary to the lake, marking of fish and recovery of marked fish to determine movements in the lake, and intensive study of Arnica Creek which will be used as an experimental stream. The creel census indicated that approximately 149,000 trout were taken from Yellowstone Lake by anglers during the 1950 season. Data which will become available from the studies will be valuable in planning future management and protection measures for Yellowstone Lake. The program will be continued during the 1951 season.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Crews from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey began a survey in the park on July 24, 1950 to establish control points from which a new map of the park will be made. The party was in charge of Commander E. B. Lewey Washington, D. C.

TRANSFERS

Eight Yellowstone employees transferred from the park during the fiscal year, four going to other National Park Service areas while two went to the Washington Office and two to other Interior Department bureaus. Two employees transferred to Yellowstone, one from another Park Service area and one from the Corps of Engineers in North Dakota. On November 10, 1950, William J. Briggle was transferred from the position of Park Ranger, GS-5, Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park to a similar position in the Yellowstone vice Ruben O. Hart. On November 16, 1950, Harvey B. Reynolds, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6, transferred to a similar position at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. His

position was filled by the promotion of Robert H. Robinson, Park Ranger, GS-5, on December 12, 1950. On March 9, 1951, Elmer F. Armstrong, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded, was transferred to the position of Construction and Maintenance Supervisor, CPC-9, at Mount Rainier National Park. His position was filled by the promotion on March 18 of Lloyd R. Winkle, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment). On March 15, 1951, Dennis E. Hess, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6, was transferred to the position of Forester (General), GS-9, with the Bureau of Land Management, Medford, Oregon. His position was filled by the promotion on June 10 of Paul V. Wykert, Park Ranger, GS-5. On April 28, 1951, Robert S. Hursh, Engineer (Civil), GS-9, was transferred to a similar position at Crater Lake National Park. His position was filled by the transfer of Melvin A. Thuring, Engineer (Civil), GS-9, Corps of Engineers, Riverdale, North Dakota, on June 24, 1951. On April 29, 1951, Robert S. Luntey, Park Ranger, GS-5, was transferred to the Washington Office in the position of Administrative Assistant, GS-7. His vacancy was filled by the selection on June 4 of Hugh S. Beattie from the Park Ranger Civil Service register. On May 16, 1951 Boris T. Vladimiroff, Park Ranger, GS-5, was transferred to the position of Forester (Timber Management), GS-7, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon. The vacancy created by this transfer had not been filled by the end of the fiscal year. On May 31, 1951, Charles E. Fuller, Fiscal Accountant, GS-7, transferred to the position of Chief Clerk, GS-8, Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The vacancy created by this transfer had not been filled by the end of the fiscal year. On June 24, 1951, Frank F. Kowski, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7, was transferred to the Washington Office in the position of Training and Employment Officer, GS-9. The vacancy created by this transfer had not been filled by the end of the fiscal year

EXTENDED WORK WEEK

In order to accomplish a maximum of work during the short season and so as to build up and retain the morale of employees by allowing them the maximum time during the summer season the park started operating on a six day week (8 hours per day) for practically all of its crews, particularly those on an hourly basis, beginning July 1, 1950. The forty-eight hour week continued until September 30, 1950. Permanent employees and per annum seasonal employees continued on a five day week (40 hours). On June 23, 1951, the park started operating its construction crews and seasonal wage board employees on a six day week for the 1951 season but this was discontinued after July 1 due to the decreased appropriations for the 1952 fiscal year.

NEW WAGE SCHEDULE

A new wage schedule for ungraded employees was approved by the Director on December 29, 1950, to become effective January 7, 1951, O & M 11-50 and Construction 6-50. The new schedule provided for increases in most of the positions.

CITATION AWARD TO ERI A. ALLAN

On July 20, 1950, Regional Director Merriam presented a Citation of Commendable Service, a Certificate of Honor Award, a Lifetime Pass to Areas of the National Park System, a Commendable Service Medal and Lapel Button to Eri A. Allan who retired as Powerhouse Operator on March 31, 1950, after 32 years of government service all of which was performed in Yellowstone National Park. Superintendent Rogers, Administrative Assistant Joffe, Chief Ranger Skinner and several members of the Protection Division witnessed the presentation in the Superintendent's office.

DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

Park Ranger Robert S. Luntey was selected by the Secretary's committee to represent the National Park Service in the Department's Management Training Program which was to begin September 18, 1950 and last until June 15, 1951. Mr. Luntey left the park on September 13 for Washington to attend this training school and as a result thereof obtained an appointment as an Administrative Assistant in the Washington Office, GS-7, effective April 29, 1951.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The local Civil Service Board, composed of Joseph Joffe, Secretary, William G. Proper and Ernest R. I. Anderson, conducted ten examinations for the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year, including the positions of Stenographer-Typist, Typist, Clerk and Park Ranger, in all of which 15 persons participated. The examination for Park Ranger was a special examination held for a disabled veteran.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF NPS AREAS

Superintendent Rogers continued work throughout the fiscal year on his project covering the legislative history of areas of the National Park System and was allotted the sum of $1,500 to carry on this project. A number of trips were made during the year to the library in Bozeman to gather material, other material was obtained from the Library of Congress and the Superintendent was gone from the park from November 26, 1950 to March 9, 1951 on an assignment in Denver, a large portion of his time there being consumed in research work in connection with the project.

DIRECTOR DRURY RESIGNS

On February 6, 1951, Secretary Chapman announced the resignation of Director Newton B. Drury, to be effective April 1, 1951, and the appointment of Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray as his successor. Also, the appointment of Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth to Associate Director vice Mr. Demaray and Chief Historian Ronald F. Lee to Assistant Director vice Mr. Wirth.

NEW ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Announcement was made on December 29, through a press release from Washington, that the Secretary of the Interior had appointed Robert G. Hall as the third Assistant Regional Director of Region Two. Mr. Hall served in Yellowstone during his early years in the National Park Service, beginning in 1933, and married Miss Marjorie Miles, an employee at the Pryor Coffee Shop.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONFERENCE

A National Park Service conference was held in Yosemite National Park from October 16 to 21, 1950 and included representatives from practically all National Park Service areas. Superintendent Rogers and Assistant Superintendent Johnston attended from Yellowstone. This was the twentieth such conference held since the National Park Service was established in 1916.

NEW GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

On September 14, 1950, President Truman signed a bill, Public Law 787, combining Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole National Monument. This new park has received a large amount of nation-wide publicity which should materially increase travel to that area as well as to Yellowstone National Park.

RED CROSS

The annual Red Cross Drive was conducted in the park in March and resulted in the collection of $175.44 which was turned over to the Park County Chapter, Livingston, Montana. Park Naturalist Robert F. Upton was in charge of the drive in the park.

INDEPENDENCE BOND DRIVE

The Independence Bond Drive, which covered the period from May 17 to July 17, 1950, resulted in Yellowstone exceeding its quota. When the drive closed Yellowstone's purchases amounted to 106 per cent of its quota of $5,000.

BIRTHS

Eight persons will be able to claim Yellowstone National Park as their birthplace through having been born within the park boundaries during the fiscal year. Six of these were born in the hospital at Mammoth during the summer of 1950, one was born near Tower Fall while the mother was being rushed to the hospital in Livingston and one was born in the Mammoth Hospital in June of 1951. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Stanton at the Mammoth Hospital on July 27, 1950. Mr. Stanton is Payroll Supervisor for the National Park Service and Mrs. Stanton previously was employed in the Fiscal Office. A daughter was

born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald A. Schmitz, tourists from Minot, North Dakota, at the Mammoth Hospital on July 31. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Klug of Gardiner at the Mammoth Hospital on August 29. A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs. Joseph Walter Dexter, of Corwin Springs, Montana, at the Mammoth Hospital August 21. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hugh O'Neill of Gardiner at the Mammoth Hospital August 22. A daughter was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Foster Freeman at the Mammoth Hospital August 30. On September 14 a baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl McAdams of Cooke near the Yellowstone River bridge at Tower Fall while the mother was enroute to the hospital in Livingston. A daughter was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Harry V. Reynolds, Jr. at the Mammoth Hospital on June 16, 1951.

Seven National Park Service employees had additions to their families born outside the park, all but two of which were born in the Park Hospital in Livingston. On November 10 a daughter was born to Automotive Mechanic and Mrs. Gene T. Herne at the Park Hospital in Livingston; on November 12 a son was born to Biologist and Mrs. Walter H. Kittams at the Park Hospital in Livingston; on February 22 a son was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Paul V. Wykert at the Park Hospital in Livingston; on February 25, 1951 a daughter was born to Project Clerk and Mrs. William Masters at the Park Hospital in Livingston; on February 27 a son was born to Supervisory Park Ranger and Mrs. Dennis E. Herb at the St. Anthony Hospital in Pocatello, Idaho; on May 13 a son was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Louis Gunzel at Missoula; and on June 16 twins, a boy and a girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lemely Oates at the Park Hospital in Livingston. Mr. Oates is the new park blacksmith.

MARRIAGES

Only one marriage ceremony was performed in the park during the fiscal year. Miss Darlene Gronseth, Pryor Coffee Shop employee and organist for the Protestant services in the Mammoth Chapel, was married to Kenneth Olson in the Mammoth Chapel August 19, 1950 by the bride's father, Rev. Gronseth, a Norwegian Lutheran minister from Minnesota. Both Miss Gronseth and Mr. Olson are students at Concordia College at Moorhead, Minnesota.

DeVere Wright, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wright of Mammoth, and Doris Loughrey, of Riverton, Wyoming, were married in Billings August 7. DeVere is employed by the REA as a lineman with headquarters in Riverton and has spent most of his life in Yellowstone Park where his father is Chief Storekeeper and his mother a Telephone Operator.

Betty Jane Lauer and Wilbur Thomas were married in Gardiner November 23. Mrs. Thomas is employed as a seasonal Clerk-Typist and Mr. Thomas as a Storekeeper (General) with the National Park Service at Mammoth.

Lucinda May Bolt and Lyford W. Dore were married December 17 at the First Presbyterian Church in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mr. Dore is a member of the park's permanent organization, holding the position of Fireman

(Shovel, Crane, Stationary) and Mrs. Dore is a seasonal Clerk-Stenographer in the Personnel and File Office.

Betty Jane Wohlbrandt, daughter of Park Engineer Philip Wohlbrandt, was married to Albert R. Poloson January 19, 1951, at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Poloson was employed during the summer as a Packer and Truck Driver for the National Park Service.

Chief Ranger Curtis K. Skinner was married in Las Vegas, Nevada, on May 18, to Miss Elizabeth H. Emery of Los Angeles. The bride was employed as Secretary to the Manager of the Western Division of RKO Radio Pictures in Los Angeles.

DEATHS

Only 12 deaths occurred in the park during the fiscal year, ten of which took place during the 1950 season and two occurred during the 1951 season. Four of the deaths resulted from boating accidents, two on Yellowstone Lake and two on Lewis Lake, two were the result of automobile accidents, three were from heart attacks, one was from an unknown cause, one was a suicide and one was from exposure. This is an unusually small number considering that more than a million persons visited the park during the fiscal year and the park has a resident population of over 300 people. The high elevation of the park was, no doubt, a contributing factor to the heart attack cases.

Oliver Schmoker, 37, bell captain at Old Faithful Inn and Miss Zeller Ellen Hensley, 36, waitress at Old Faithful Inn, died from exposure when their boat overturned in the storm at West Thumb on July 6. Leo Wester, 39, and Harry Thomas, 26, both of Livingston, drowned while fishing in Lewis Lake on September 10. Teresa Prasch, 20, Sauk Centre, Minnesota, was killed in an automobile accident 7 miles east of West Yellowstone on July 27. Mrs. Anna G. Hurd, 70, injured in an automobile accident on the Canyon-Norris road on September 27, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston October 1. Adolph R. Anderson, 52, Seattle, Washington, a visitor in the park, died of a heart attack in a Fishing Bridge tourist cabin on the evening of July 19. Alva Lloyd Smith, 68, Duluth, Minnesota, died of a heart attack at the Mammoth Hospital on August 12. Miss Georgina Dennis, 45, of Alameda, California, died of a heart attack at Old Faithful Inn on August 27. Vance Harold Hills, 42, a dishwasher at the Lake Hotel, was found dead in the rear of the Hamilton store at Lake on the morning of August 17. Frederick A. Olson, Yellowstone Park Company employee, Gardiner, committed suicide on March 2 at the Yellowstone Park Company bunkhouse in Gardiner, inside the park, by hanging. Mr. Olson was 60 years of age, had been a resident of Gardiner since 1930 and had been employed by the Company as a carpenter. He was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Livingston. The Body of Marceleno de Santiago, an employee of the Yellowstone Park Company at Lake, who had been missing since May 17, was found by two girl employees near the old Lake Lodge incinerator on June 30. Mr. de Santiago, a Mexican, 39, of Los Angeles, disappeared from his job at Lake on the evening of May 17. He came to the park under the impression

that someone was trying to injure him and that he was being followed. After his disappearance it was believed that he had left the park. His remains were turned over to the Cloyd Mortuary in Livingston for burial.

Val Galle, father of Storekeeper-Truck Driver John W. Galle, died at Anaconda, Montana, on the morning of July 10.

Henry Peterson, 58, died at the Veterans Hospital in Sheridan, Wyoming, July 30. Mr. Peterson was employed as an Automobile Mechanic with the National Park Service in Yellowstone from November 1926 until May 1944, when he retired due to disability. He had been in the Sheridan hospital for a considerable period of time. He was buried in Bozeman August 2.

The father of Chief Clerk Ernest R. I. Anderson died of a heart attack in Tacoma, Washington, August 21.

Roy A. Hopkins, Hayden Lake, Idaho, father of Mrs. Frank Anderson, died of a heart attack at Hayden Lake on August 23. Mrs. Anderson's husband is a District Park Ranger.

Oliver G. Taylor, Chief of Public Services, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., died at his home in Washington of a heart attack at the age of 66 on August 26. Burial was in Arlington Cemetery on August 29. All flags in the park were flown at half-mast on August 29, the day of his funeral, in his honor.

A. A. Tison, Assistant Auditor, Yellowstone Park Company, died in Helena October 2. Mr. Tison had been involved in an automobile accident on the Livingston-Gardiner road on September 28 and it is believed he may have suffered some internal injuries which contributed to his death.

Sam P. Eagle, 69, pioneer businessman of West Yellowstone, died of a heart attack October 20. Mr. Eagle was a fine friend of the park and was employed in Yellowstone in the stagecoach days. He has operated a store at West Yellowstone since 1908.

William M. Rush, 63, who for several years carried on wildlife studies in the park as a joint project for the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, died of a heart attack at Newport, Oregon, October 25. Mr. Rush was a longtime government employee, having been employed as a Forest Service ranger and Fish and Wildlife Service biologist and had written several books, the last book on bears entitled "Duff" having been published a short time before his death.

Charles W. Enochs, 75, of Wilsall, Montana, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston October 26. Mr. Enochs was engaged on road work for the National Park Service in Yellowstone for some 14 years prior to 1927 when he moved to Wilsall to become Maintenance Director for the Montana Highway Department.

Anthony B. Nelson, formerly employed as an Automobile Mechanic with the National Park Service in Yellowstone from 1929 to 1946 and who was retired due to disability died at Powell, Wyoming, October 29, at the age of 57.

Harry Jones, 66, of Gardiner, died at the Park Hospital in Livingston October 29. Mr. Jones was employed as Ranch Foreman with the National Park Service in Yellowstone from May 1928 to December 1931.

Robert Mather Albright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Albright, the latter having been Superintendent of Yellowstone for ten years and Director of the National Park Service, died in Los Angeles November 24. Bob spent many of his early years in Yellowstone while his father was Superintendent of the park from 1919 to 1929.

Raymond Hall, 50, died at the Lott Hospital in Livingston January 9 following a stroke suffered December 27. Funeral services were held at the Congregational Church in Livingston and burial was in Mountain View Cemetery in Livingston January 12. He was a member of the W. A. Hall family, of Gardiner, who have operated the general store there for many years.

The mother of District Park Ranger Frank H. Anderson passed away at Atlanta, Georgia, on January 28. Burial was in New York on January 31.

Judge George Y. Patten, 74, Bozeman, Attorney for Haynes Inc., died in a Bozeman hospital February 27. Judge Patten visited the park on several occasions each year for a number of years and was a longtime friend of the park and the National Park Service.

Wilson Murray, father of Electrician Foreman Lawrence Murray and Mrs. David Condon, died at Vernal, Utah, February 23.

Mrs. Emilie James Child, mother of Huntley Child, Jr., Vice President of the Yellowstone Park Company, died in Los Angeles April 8. Burial was at Claremont, California, on April 10.

Mrs. Josephine Davis, sister of Assistant Superintendent Fred T. Johnston, died at Altadena, California, May 6. Funeral services were held at Altadena on May 8.

VISITORS

One United States Senator, Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, two United States Congressmen, Franck R. Havenner of California and Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana, two Governors, John W. Bonner of Montana and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director of Region Two, and his successor Howard W. Baker visited the park during the 1950 season. Other prominent visitors during the 1950 season included a party of Outdoor Editors whose trip was sponsored by the Montana State

Chamber of Commerce and consisted of Andy Anderson of the Houston, Texas, Post, John Mock of the Pittsburg Press and President of the Outdoor Writers Association, Lou Klouer of the Toledo Blade and Lem Barnes of the Detroit Motor News, Thomas Parker of the State Department, Washington, D. C., John W. Dixon, Director, Bureau of Project Planning, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D. C., Arthur C. Burgess, Secretary to Senator Cain of Washington, Dr. Julian W. Feiss, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., Leo J. Finn, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary, Board on Geographic Names, Washington, D. C., E. L. Erickson, Chief Bridge Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., Frank A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., Dr. Paul R. Raver, Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration, Thomas C. Vint, Chief of Planning and Construction, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., H. Struve Hensel, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Louis Sobol, Author and Columnist for the New York Journal American, Lionel Shapiro, Novelist, Raoul Blumberg, Public Relations Director, Washington Post, Washington, D. C., Helena Huntington Pringle Smith, Author and Magazine Writer, Alfred M. Milotte, Photographer, Walt Disney Productions, Lawrence Madison, Vice President, MPO Productions, Inc., New York City, Barnet Nover, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Denver Post, Russell Turner, Member of Staff of Fulton Lewis, Radio Commentator and Newspaperman, Franz Lipp, well known photographer who was to have an exhibit of Yellowstone pictures at the Chicago Art Institute during the summer of 1951, Lester C. Bridaham, Secretary of the Art Institute of Chicago, Dr. Edward R. Rynearson of the Mayo Clinic and former seasonal park ranger, William J. Stephenson, Executive Vice President, National Speleological Society, Washington, D. C., Ralph H. Lavers, Director, National Economic Commission, American Legion, Washington, D. C., W. C. Asbury, Vice President, Standard Oil Development Company, Colonia, New Jersey, Karl T. Frederick, Conservationist and former President of the Campfire Club of America, General Richard E. Mittelstaedt, President, California Public Utilities Commission, Albert J. Cotsworth, Passenger Traffic Manager, Burlington Railroad, Julius J. Alms, General Passenger Agent, Burlington Railroad, E. E. Nelson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Northern Pacific Railway (retired), William A. Reiter, Vice President, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Dr. E. N. Jones, Vice President, Texas Tech University and former seasonal ranger naturalist, Robert W. Wagstaff, Vice President and General Counsel, Vendo Company, Kansas City, Missouri and former seasonal park ranger, Luther C. Steward, President, National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, D. C., Carl W. Strom, American Consul General, Mexico City, Mexico, Senor Jose Aguinaga, Managing Director, National Railways of Spain, Madrid, Spain, Ingemar Hagglof, Counselor, Swedish Embassy, Washington, D. C., Kota Hoketser, Japanese "National Leader", Marino G. Bondoc, District Engineer, Philippines, Harold V. Ekstrom, Highway Engineer, Royal Board of Roads and Waterways, Malmo, Sweden, Z. S. Pamir, Division Engineer, General Directorate of Highways, Ankara, Turkey, Hans Thalberg, Austrian Diplomatic Corps, Dr. H. M. Thandrup, Director of Museum of Natural History, Aarhus, Denmark, V. E. Lindholm, Sonsul General of Sweden for all western states, Minoru Iijima, Director,

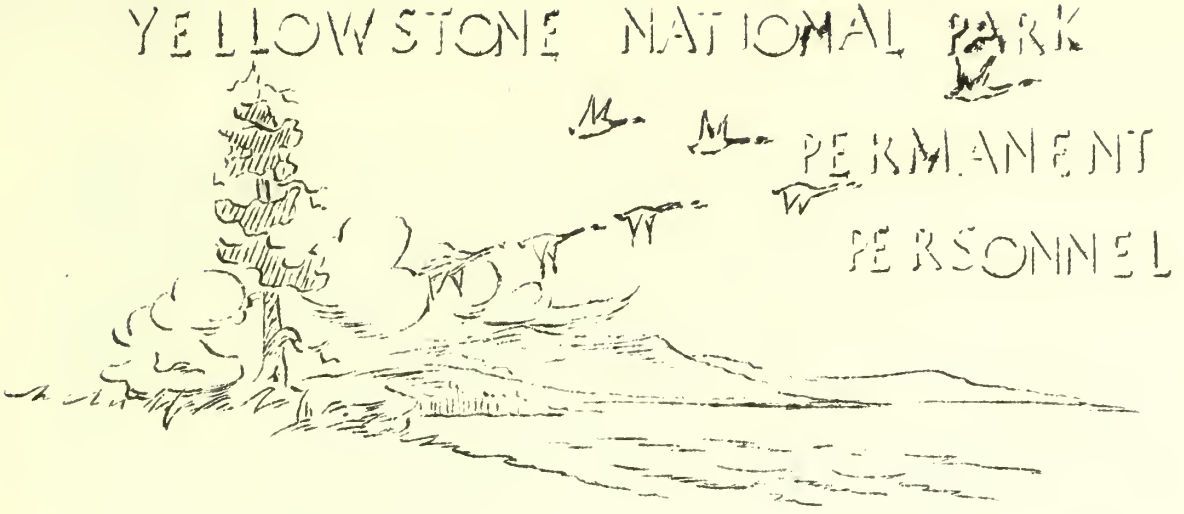
National Parks of Japan, Ernest Deppish and Hubert Hoffman, German Foresters, Colonel Mervyn H. Cowie, Head of National Park Service, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, and A. M. Kahn, Deputy Secretary, Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of Pakistan. The American Legion float "U.S.S. Illinois" also went through the park on September 27 enroute to the American Legion Convention in Los Angeles.

John E. Doerr, Chief Naturalist of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., came into the park in January 1951 as did also Edmund Christopherson, Writer for Saturday Evening Post and other magazines. Judge B. K. Mankiewicz, U. S. Board of Parole, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., was a visitor in March. William Clavier, National Representative, National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, D. C., and 33 members of the Childhood Educational Party sponsored by the Northern Pacific Railway were visitors in April while May visitors included Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana, William E. Warne, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Conrad L. Wirth, Associate Director of the National Park Service, James V. Lloyd, Assistant Regional Director, National Park Service, Region Two, Omaha, Nebraska, and V. L. Edwards, Jr., Inspector (Personnel), Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. In June John S. McLaughlin, Assistant Regional Director, Region Two, National Park Service, James E. Shelton, President of the American Bankers Association, Los Angeles, California, Arif Pelit, Turkish Highway Engineer, Sten Karlberg, Teacher, Royal School of Forestry, Stockholm, Sweden, and John E. Coulson, United Kingdom Delegate to the United Nations, visited the park.

FOREIGN VISITORS

A number of notable foreign visitors came to Yellowstone during the 1950 season, the trips in some cases being sponsored and paid for by the United States government. Kota Hoketsu, Japanese "National Leader", spent three days in the park the latter part of July, his trip having been sponsored by the Supreme Command in Japan. He was studying the wildlife in the United States. Minoru Iijima, Director of the National Parks of Japan, visited the park in August on a 77 days trip in the United States covering the inspection of American national parks, his trip having been sponsored and paid for by the SCAP. Two German foresters, Ernest Deppish and Hubert Hoffman, visited the park from August 19 to September 4 as a part of their 180 days in the United States under the sponsorship of the Department of Agriculture. Colonel Mervyn H. Cowie, Head of the National Park Service, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, visited a number of the national parks in the United States in September and October as a matter of international cooperation. He was in Yellowstone from September 12 to 18. Dr. H. M. Thamdrup, Director of the Museum of Natural History, Aarhus, Denmark, a member of the Board of Directors of the Danish Association of Conservation of Nature and Wildlife, visited a number of national parks to study their administration for use as recreational areas and scientific field studies. He visited Yellowstone from August 16 to 18. Mariano G. Bondoc, District Engineer,

Philippines, Harold V. Ekstrom, Highway Engineer, Royal Board of Roads and Waterways, Malma, Sweden, and Z. S. Pamir, Division Engineer, General Directorate of Highways, Ankara, Turkey, visited the park on July 28 in company with a Highway Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads from Denver. Senor Jose Aguinaga, Managing Director of the National Railways of Spain, visited the park with Mrs. Aguinaga from July 10 to 13. Hans Thalberg of the Austrian Diplomatic Corps, Washington, D. C., visited the park with Mrs. Thalberg from August 17 to 19.



1951 FISCAL YEAR

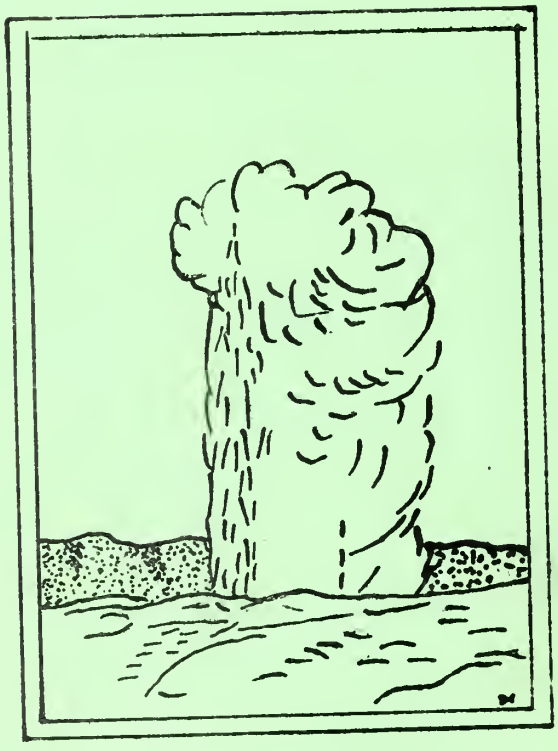
For ready reference the names of Yellowstone Park employees on duty during the period covered by this report are given below (alphabetically):

Helen M. Abbie, Telephone Operator, GS-2, WAE
Lester C. Abbie, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Elizabeth B. Allan, Telephone Operator, GS-2
Andrew A. Alley, Property Clerk, GS-4 (Promoted from Storekeeper (General), GS-3, November 12, 1950)
Ernest R. I. Anderson, Chief Clerk, GS-10
Frank H. Anderson, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
Lloyd C. Anderson, Electrician, Ungraded
Elmer F. Armstrong, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded (Transferred to Mr. Rainier National Park, March 9, 1951)
Roy L. Armstrong, Plumber's Helper, Ungraded (Reassigned from Warehouseman-Truck Driver, CPC-5, January 7, 1951)
William G. Armstrong, Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded
Everette L. Arnold, Park Ranger, GS-5
John Bauman, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
Hugh P. Beattie, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Probational Appointment June 4, 1951)
Wyman P. Benson, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
Herman R. Biastoch, Plumber Foreman, Ungraded
William A. Biastoch, Storekeeper (General), GS-5 (Promoted from Property Clerk, GS-4, November 12, 1950)
Thomas A. Bowman, Carpenter Foreman, Ungraded
William J. Briggle, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Transferred from Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, November 10, 1950)
Besse M. Carr, Clerk, GS-4 (Promoted from Clerk-Stenographer, GS-3, September 24, 1950)
Robert J. Carr, Fiscal Accounting Clerk (Cashier), GS-5 (Reassigned from Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-5, September 24, 1950)
William S. Chapman, Supervisory Park Ranger (Assistant Chief Park Ranger), GS-9
Lee L. Coleman, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
Robert W. Condie, Packer Foreman, Ungraded
David deL. Condon, Park Naturalist, GS-11 (Chief Park Naturalist)

Almon E. Dewing, Mechanic (Heavy Duty), Ungraded
Lyford W. Dore, Fireman (Shovel, Crane, Stationary), Ungraded
Raymond C. Easton, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-4 (Temporary Appointment November 13, 1950)
Thomas F. Ela, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
William L. England, Guard, CPC-4
Harold J. Estey, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6 (Promoted from Park Ranger, GS-5, June 10, 1951)
Irene C. Evans, Telephone Operator, GS-2
W. Leon Evans, Supervisory Park Ranger (Assistant Chief Park Ranger), GS-9
J. Stanley Fillmore, Storekeeper (General), GS-6 (Promoted from Storekeeper (General), GS-5, November 12, 1950)
Breynton R. Finch, Supervisory Park Ranger (Assistant Chief Park Ranger), GS-9
Foster R. Freeman, Park Ranger, GS-5
Charles E. Fuller, Fiscal Accountant, GS-7 (Transferred to Carlsbad Caverns National Park, May 31, 1951)
John W. Galle, Property and Supply Clerk, GS-4 (Promoted from Storekeeper (General)-Truck Driver, GS-3, November 19, 1950)
Rudolf L. Grimm, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
Carl J. Gruener, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Probational Appointment May 21, 1951)
Louis L. Gunzel, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Probational Appointment May 7, 1951)
Ruben O. Hart, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7 (Furlough - Military, November 27, 1950)
Gene T. Herne, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded (Indefinite Appointment June 27, 1951)
Dennis E. Hess, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6 (Transferred to Bureau of Land Management, Medford, Oregon, March 15, 1951)
Frank T. Hirst, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
Earl F. Hochstrasser, Blacksmith, Ungraded (Resigned August 17, 1950)
Warren D. Hotchkiss, Payroll Supervisor, GS-5 (Promoted from Pay Roll Clerk, GS-4, November 1, 1950)
Robert S. Hursh, Engineer (Civil), GS-9 (Transferred to Crater Lake National Park, April 28, 1951)
Arthur Jacobson, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
John W. Jay, Supervisory Park Ranger (Assistant Chief Park Ranger), GS-9
Aleda C. Joffe, Telephone Operator, GS-2, WAE
Joseph Joffe, Administrative Assistant, GS-9
Fred T. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, GS-12
Merritt S. Johnston, Park Ranger, GS-5
James C. Kimberlin, Buffalo Herder, CPC-6
Walter H. Kittams, Biologist, GS-9
Howard S. Kocher, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Alice A. Kohout, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4
Frank F. Kowski, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7 (Transferred to Washington Office June 24, 1951)
Robert S. Luntey, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Transferred to Washington Office April 29, 1951)
Charles R. Manning, Truck Driver, H. D. (Maintenance), Ungraded
William C. Mardis, Carpenter, Ungraded

William K. Masters, Project Clerk, GS-4
George McMullin, Electrical Supervisor, GS-9
Evelyn K. Miller, Secretary (Stenography), GS-5
Roger H. Miller, Shop Foreman, Ungraded
A. Irene Minish, Telephone Operator, GS-2
Lawrence Murray, Electrician Foreman, Ungraded
Dan S. Nelson, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6
Fred J. Nissen, Automotive Mechanic (Garage Mechanic), Ungraded
Lemely E. Oates, Blacksmith, Ungraded (Indefinite Appointment April 9, 1951)
William A. Olson, Painter, Ungraded
David W. Pierson, Buffalo Keeper, CPC-7
Ludwik Pilch, Janitor, CPC-3
William G. Proper, Personnel Assistant, GS-7
Betty Lee Proznick, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4
Louis M. A. Pytleske, Voucher Clerk, GS-4 (Resigned October 13, 1950)
Edwin J. Quinn, Property Clerk, GS-4 (Resigned November 17, 1950)
Arnold G. Quist, Plumber, Ungraded
Charles M. Rector, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
Ralph Reed, Powerhouse Operator, Ungraded
Harry V. Reynolds, Jr., Park Ranger, GS-5
Harvey B. Reynolds, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6 (Transferred to Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, November 16, 1950)
Dwight E. Richards, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4
Robert H. Robinson, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6 (Promoted from Park Ranger, GS-5, December 24, 1950. Separated to accept appointment in F.B.I. March 16, 1951)
Robert R. Robinson, Jr., Mechanical Supervisor, GS-9
Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent, GS-13
Gerald A. Rowe, Engineer (Civil), GS-7 (Promoted from Engineer (Civil), GS-5, April 13, 1951)
Charles C. Schmid, Storekeeper (General), GS-6 (Resigned September 22, 1950)
Thomas H. Schoder, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Probational Appointment May 21, 1951)
Edward M. Schultz, Storekeeper (General), GS-3 (Promoted from Storekeeper (General), GS-3, Seasonal, November 12, 1950)
Clarence E. Scoyen, Voucher Clerk, GS-4 (Temporary Appointment November 1, 1950. Changed to Indefinite Appointment December 1, 1950)
Leonard A. Selle, Janitor, CPC-5
Curtis K. Skinner, Supervisory Park Ranger (Chief Park Ranger), GS-11
Thomas J. Somerville, Jr., Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-5 (Promoted from Fiscal accounting Clerk, GS-4, September 24, 1950)
Willis Stanton, Purchasing Assistant, GS-7 (Promoted from Payroll Supervisor, GS-5, November 1, 1950)
Walter W. Stebbins, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded
Alene R. Stevens, Telephone Operator, GS-2, WAE
DeLyle R. Stevens, Supervisory Park Ranger (District Park Ranger), GS-7
Andrew E. Stewart, Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment), Ungraded
Wilbur R. Thomas, Storekeeper (General)-Truck Driver, GS-3 (Indefinite Appointment December 4, 1950)
Thomas M. Thompson, Painter Foreman, Ungraded
Melvin A. Thuring, Engineer (Civil), GS-9 (Indefinite Appointment from Corps of Engineers June 24, 1951)

Eldon J. Tyson, Pay Roll Clerk, GS-4 (Temporary Appointment November 1, 1950. Resignation March 2, 1951)
Bernice R. Upton, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 (Temporary Appointment January 15, 1951. Indefinite Appointment February 15, 1951)
Robert F. Upton, Park Naturalist, GS-7
Lawrence W. Vickrey, Fiscal Accounting Clerk (Cashier), GS-5 (Resigned August 11, 1950)
Boris T. Vladimiroff, Park Ranger, GS-5 (Transferred to Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon, May 16, 1951)
W. Verde Watson, Park Naturalist, GS-9
Joe J. Way, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6
Deate T. White, Supervisor, Construction and Maintenace (Roads), GS-9
William Wiggins, Sanitation Officer, GS-9
Lloyd R. Winkle, Mixed Gang Foreman, Ungraded (Promoted from Operator, General (Mobile Power Equipment), March 18, 1951)
Philip H. Wohlbrandt, Engineer (Civil), GS-11
Shirley K. Wohlbrandt, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 (Resigned October 13, 1950)
Icel Wright, Telephone Operator, GS-2
William A. Wright, Storekeeper (General), GS-7
Paul V. Wykert, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-6 (Promoted from Park Ranger, GS-5, June 10, 1951)



DIETER
BINDS
BETTER
DEN.VER.COL.